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1914-1918
IN MEMORIAM.

HILTON—In loving memory of David Hilton, Australian Expeditionary Force, killed in action, at Polygon Wood, September 26, 1917.

BIRTHS.

GIBSON—September 22, 1923, at Private Nursing Home in Dublin, to the Rev. J. M. and Mrs. Gibson, The Rectory, Clogh, Clones, a daughter.

POWELL—September 25, 1923, to Dorothy, wife of the Rev. John Powell, The Rectory, Howth, a daughter.

REEVE—September 23, 1923, at Moorestown, New Jersey, U.S.A., to Mr. and Mrs. Foster Reeve, a son.

MARRIAGES.

LEENANE and DELANEY—September 17, 1923, at St. Andrew's, Westland Row, by the Rev. T. MacNevin, C.C., John J., eldest son of John Leenane and Mrs. Leenane, 35 Percy place, Dublin, to Elly, youngest daughter of the late Richard Delaney and Mrs. Delaney, 27 North Earl st., Dublin, and Killossery, Co. Dublin.

METCALFE and McCALLUM—September 18, 1923, at St. Paul's Church, Glenageary, by the Rev. Edmond Rolinson, John Francis, only son of James and Emily Metcalfe, of Dunmore Lodge, Glenageary, to Alice, daughter of John and Helen McCallum, of Brechin, Scotland.

PERCIVAL and FULLERTON—September 22, 1923, at All Souls' Church, Langham place, London, W., by the Rev. C. C. Aldred, Rector of Abington, Northampton, assisted by the Rev. C. Bach, Rector of Foston, Leicester, Dr. Harold Percival, O.B.E., only son of Dr. G. H. Percival, O.B.E., and Mrs. Percival, Northampton, to Wilhelmina Eileen, only child of M. B. Fullerton, F.L.S., and Mrs. Fullerton, Northampton.

Breaṫnaċ agus Ó Rodaiġ — meadon fogṁair 12, 1923, i gcaṫair Raṫmaoine, do póṙaiġ Micéal Seán, mac ui óige do Micéal Breaṫnaċ, Doċar Waterloo a 8, le Maigead Máire, an ingean ba fine do Micéal Ó Rodaiġ (nać maireann), Doċar Laiġean a 77. Do léig an caṫair Ó hAnnlaain, C.S.Sp., Caṗṗaiġ Dub, agus an Póṙa, an caṫair Ó Loċlainn as curaiṫ leip.

WALSH and RODDY—September 12, 1923, at the Church of Our Lady of Refuge, Rathmines, with Nuptial Mass and Papal Blessing, by the Rev. Fr. O'Hanlon, C.S.Sp., Blackrock College, Co. Dublin, assisted by Rev. Fr. O'Loughlin, C.C., Rathmines, Michael John Walsh, L.D.S., younger son of Mr. and Mrs. Michael Walsh, 8 Waterloo rd., Ballsbridge, to Margaret Mary, elder daughter of the late Mr. and Mrs. Michael Roddy, 77 Leinster rd., Dublin.

DEATHS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS received late for insertion in this Columns will be found on Page 4.

BROWNE—September 22, 1923, at 12 Harrington st., Dublin, Mrs. Mary E. Browne, aged 85. R.I.P.

COADY—September 24, 1923, after a short illness, Harry Coady, Winkfield House, Kilmessan. Deeply regretted by his sorrowing mother, brother, and friends. R.I.P. Funeral from R.C. Church to New Cemetery, at 2 o'clock, to-day (Wednesday), 26th inst.

CORNWALL—September 24, 1923, at her residence, 4 Herbert rd., Sandymount, Dublin, Lucy, beloved daughter of William and Mary Cornwall. Deeply regretted. Sweet Jesus, have mercy on her soul. Funeral private. No flowers.

CUMBRIELLE—September 24, 1923, at her residence, 10 Marino Crescent, Clontarf, Catherine, relict of late E. J. Cumbrielle. Deeply regretted. R.I.P. Funeral (private) from Church of the Visitation, Fairview, to-day.

KIRBY—August 6, 1923, at Lord Howe Island, George Massy Kirby, eldest son of Michael Kirby, Cork. Deeply regretted by all who knew him.

LEA—September 23, 1923, at Beeston, Notts, Reverend William Lea, for over 25 years Rector of Kilgiass, Ardagh.

Mc[illegible]—September 21, 1923, at Rockfield [illegible] Philip MacDonnell, of Ardee, Co. Louth. R.I.P.

McDOWELL—September 25, 1923, at Adelaide Hospital, Ada Margaret, youngest and dearly-loved daughter of Richard and Mrs. McDowell, Caughoo, Cavan. Funeral will arrive at Kilmore Cemetery to-morrow (Thursday), 4 o'clock.

MACNAMARA—September 3, 1923, at his residence, 125 Ladwidge st., Hot Springs, Arkansas, U.S.A., Rev. Alfred Edward Macnamara, late of St. Luke's Rectory, Eddystone, U.S.A., beloved husband of Annie Walston Tyler Macnamara, and eldest son of late Mr. and Mrs. Macnamara, of Sandymount and Rancliagh, Dublin.

SALISBURY—September 24, 1923, at Tolka Lodge, Botanic av., Glasnevin, Abagail, widow of late William Salisbury, and dearly-loved mother of Salisbury Bros., 61 Lower Dorset st. "With Christ, which is far better." Funeral this (Wednesday) morning, 10 o'clock, to St. George's Burial Ground.

SMALL—September 3, 1923, at Drombar, Louisa, wife of Samuel Small.

TABUTEAU—September 24, 1923, at her residence, Kilmalogue House, Portarlington, Louisa Maria, widow of the late Joseph M. Tabuteau, R.N., and daughter of the late Captain George Webb, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, aged 69. Deeply regretted. Funeral to St. Paul's Church, 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Thursday). English and Australian papers please copy.

WALLIS—September 25, 1923, at her residence, Mary, beloved and loving wife of Finton Wallis, Mountrath. Office and Requiem Mass, at 11 o'clock, to-morrow (Thursday). Funeral from St. Fintan's Church to Clonenagh, 3 o'clock, same day.

WAUGH—September 25, 1923, at 66 Palmerston rd., the Ev. Canon William Waugh, late Rector of Kildysart, Co. Clare. Service in Rathmines Parish Church to-morrow (Thursday), 27th, at 9 a.m. Funeral afterwards to Kilchrist Cemetery, Co. Clare, arriving about 5 p.m.

IN MEMORIAM.

ELLIS—In ever-loving memory of my darling husband, James Ellis, who passed peacefully away at his residence, "Rhodaville," Churchtown, Dundrum, 26th September, 1922. Sadly missed by his loving wife and daughters. "Till the day break and the shadows flee away."—His wife, Elizabeth Lydia.

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ANOIS, AR AN ARMAR SAN, dineann sé an t-Aire um Rialtas Aitiúil leis seo fógra do thabhairt go bhfuil sé i ndúiaidh iarraidh ar Nioclás O Duibhir, B.E., Ard-Chigire Iníleóireachta, Fiosrúchán Aitiúil do dhéanamh sa scéal so agus tuarascáil uaidh a chur chuige ina thaobh, agus go mbeidh an Nioclás O Duibhir sin i Halla an Bhaile i Ráṫ Maonas ar 11 a chlog a.m., Dé Luain an Sáṫh lá de Dheireadh Fhoghmhair, 1923, chun an Fiosrúchán san a dhéanamh.
Aon ráiteasaí sa Bhaile-Cheannṫar san nach bhfuil sásta go gceadófaí an iasacht san, féadfaidh sé ráiteas i dtaobh na h-agóide sin aige i gcoinne na hiasachta sin chur chuig an Airiseach um Rialtas Aitiúil, Scáid Uachtarach Mhuirbhiúchan, Baile Átha Cliaṫh, ar chuma go bhfaighfidear é Dé h-Aoine, an Seaṫ lá de Dheireadh Fhoghmhair, 1923, no roimhe sin, agus déanfar breithniú ar an agóid sin.
Le hOrdú an Aire um Rialtas Aitiúil.
E. MacCARAIN,
Rúnaí.
Airseacht um Rialtas Aitiúil,
Baile Átha Cliaṫh.
Dáta: an 30adh lá de Lughnasa, 1923.

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ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL DUBLIN.
In addition to the Main Hospital in James's street, the Governors have Branch Establishments at St. Edmondsbury, Lucan, standing in a Demesne of 200 acres, and provided with every facility for the Curative Treatment of Mental Cases.
The Mansion at St. Edmondsbury has been adapted for the Treatment of Ladies, and a Villa specially built to accommodate a limited number of Gentlemen.
Urgent Cases can be admitted to the Hospital on Application to the Medical Superintendent.
For further particulars, Forms, etc., apply to THE REGISTRAR, St. Patrick's Hospital, James's street, Dublin.

SHIPPING.

AUSTRALIAN COMMONWEALTH LINE.
(Late COMMONWEALTH GOVERNMENT LINE).
AUSTRALIA
TO FREMANTLE, PERTH, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, AND BRISBANE.
PASSENGER AND CARGO SERVICE, VIA SUEZ AND COLOMBO.

New Twin-Screw Steamers.	Tons.	LONDON.
JERVIS BAY	13,650	26th October
LARGE BAY	13,650	30th October
HOBSON'S BAY	13,950	27th November
ESPERANCE BAY	12,350	8th December

Unsurpassed Third-Class Accommodation.
For passage particulars apply to
AUSTRALIA HOUSE, STRAND, LONDON.
INTERMEDIATE CARGO SERVICES TO FREMANTLE, PERTH, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, BEAUTY POINT, HOBART, SYDNEY, and BRISBANE.
Calling at Newcastle, N.S.W., if inducement offers.

Steamer.	Swansea	Newport or Avonmouth Dock.	Liverpool	Glasgow
CABRAMBAH	Oct. 6	Oct. 9	Oct. 13	Oct. 16
Steamer.	Middlesbrough	Hull	London.	
BARCALDINE	Oct. 10	Oct. 12	Oct. 19	

† Leads for Newcastle, N.S.W., direct.
(B) Calls Beauty Point and Hobart, if inducement offers.
C) Excluding Brisbane.
FREIGHT BROKERS:—Leopold Walford Transports Ltd., 41 Donegall Quay, Belfast; Turner Davidson and Co., Ltd., 41 St. Mary Axe, London, E.C. 3.

THE ROYAL MAIL & PACIFIC LINES.
PASSENGER SERVICES BETWEEN SOUTHAMPTON—NEW YORK.
EUROPE—BRAZIL, RIVER PLATE.
WEST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA.
EUROPE—HAVANA—PANAMA CANAL.
TOURS TO FRANCE, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MOROCCO, MADEIRA, etc.
TOURS ROUND SOUTH AMERICA.
WRITE FOR PAMPHLET "A. 21."
London: Royal Mail House, Moorgate, E.C. 2. Liverpool: George's Dock, Water street. Dublin: British and Irish Steampacket Co., Ltd., 16 Westmoreland street.

ANCHOR LINE
TO UNITED STATES.
ANCHOR-DONALDSON LINE
TO CANADA.
LONDONDERRY TO NEW YORK.
CALIFORNIA...Sept. 27 TUSCANIA.....Oct. 22
COLUMBIA.....Oct. 20
LONDONDERRY TO QUEBEC AND MONTREAL.
SATURNIA .....Oct. 20
LIVERPOOL TO GIBRALTAR, EGYPT, AND INDIA.
Saloon Service only. Rates on application.
For further information apply to local agents, or to 20 FOYLE STREET, LONDONDERRY.

FRENCH LINE. C.G.T.
PLYMOUTH DIRECT TO NEW YORK
and vice versa
FRANCE .....Sept. 29 PARIS .....Nov. 3
PARIS .....Oct. 13 PARIS .....Dec. 1
PLYMOUTH TO COLON,
WEST INDIES, TRINIDAD, and SPANISH MAIN, and vice versa.
FLANDRE, Oct. 15. Pellerin de Latouche. Nov. 12.
Apply Cie. Gen. Transatlantique 23 Pall Mall, S.W. 1.

DUBLIN AND GLASGOW. DUBLIN AND HEYSHAM
SAILINGS MEANTIME SUSPENDED OWING TO STRIKE.
BURNS & LAIRD LINES, LIMITED
71 and 73 NORTH WALL.
Passenger Office—16 Westmoreland street. 'Phone 1039. Telegrams—"Burnsaird."

SHIPPING.

BIBBY LINE (1ST CLASS ONLY)
FAST TWIN-SCREW MAIL OIL-BURNING STEAMERS SAILING FORTNIGHTLY.
MARSEILLES, EGYPT,
CEYLON, BURMAH, & SOUTHERN INDIA
Liverpool to Marseilles, Port Said, Colombo, and Rangoon.
BIBBY BROS. and CO., 26 Chapel street, Liverpool; or 10-11 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. 3.

SEA TRIPS AND TOURS.

AUTUMN CRUISES.
SAILINGS EVERY SATURDAY.
LISBON, MADEIRA, CANARY ISLANDS.
THREE WEEKS ROUND TOUR, 30GNS.
(Without Change of Steamer.)
YEOWARD LINE,
24, JAMES-STREET, LIVERPOOL.
80, HAYMARKET, LONDON, S.W.1.
or Booking Agents.

PARIS EXCURSION.
DUBLIN TO PARIS AND BACK.
Including Hotel. Leaving 3rd October. Accompanied By A. W. Hewett.
22 Gns.
HEWETT'S TOURS, 25 D'OLIER ST., DUBLIN.

PORTUGAL, MADEIRA, BRAZIL
SS. Aidan sailing from Liverpool 16th October. For Fares and Accommodation apply Department I.T.
BOOTH LINE, Cunard Building, Liverpool; or 11 Adelphi ter., London, W.C.2.

CONTRACTS.

TO BUILDERS.
Tenders will be received from competent Contractors for the following works, which are to be carried out at Ratoath Church, Co. Meath:—
(a) Repairs to Sanctuary Gable.
(b) Construction of Internal Porches and Organ Gallery.
(c) New Marble Altar Railing.
Contractors can tender for any one or more section of the work.
Plans and Specifications can be seen at our Office or at the Parochial House, Ratoath, on application to the Very Rev. Robert Kelly, P.P.
Tenders to be delivered at our Office on or before October 4th, 1923, in sealed envelopes endorsed "Tender for Ratoath Church Work."
The lowest or any Tender not necessarily accepted.
WILLIAM H. BYRNE and SON, Architects, 20 Suffolk street, DUBLIN.

RATHDOWN UNION.
TENDER FOR SUPPLIES.
The above Board of Guardians will, at their meeting on Wednesday, the 3rd October, 1923, be prepared to receive and consider Tenders for the supply of the following for six months from 1st October, 1923, to 31st March, 1924:—
Bread, Fish—viz., Cod, Hake, or Ling.
Flour, Oatmeal, Sugar, Butter, Bacon.
Minerals, Eggs, Oats, Bran, Pollard, Straw.
Wine, Lemons, Salt, Coffee.
Best Wigan Coal, Steam Coal.
Printing and Stationery, on paper of Irish manufacture.
Coffins.
Articles and Provisions grown or manufactured in Ireland will have preference.
The above supplies to be delivered, carriage free, at St. Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown, in such quantities as may be required.
N.B.—Intending contractors may tender for all or any of the items set forth on the Tender Forms, but the Guardians do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.
Sealed Tenders, addressed to the Chairman of the Board, and marked "Tender for ——," as the case may be, will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 3rd October, 1923.
By Order,
PATRICK CUNNIAM,
Clerk to the Guardians.
Clerk's Office, Loughlinstown,
19th September, 1923. E.4.

A PURE FREE-LATHERING SOAP
Dixon's 'Favourite' Soap
IN TABLETS

MOTOR MATTERS, BICYCLES, &c.

MOTOR CARS.

£198 CHEVROLET, PLUS CARRIAGE.
BEST VALUE CAR. Delivery from
WALLIS, TRINITY STREET GARAGE.

A F Wood, Westland Row—S.S.A. Cha new further reduced £205. T

COME AND TEST THE
OAKLAND
SIX-CYLINDER
5 SEATER at
£378, new freight.
LINCOLN MOTOR COMPANY,
LINCOLN PLACE, DUBLIN. T

1924 PRICES.

SINGER 2 SEATER, Double Dicky	£235
SINGER 4 SEATER, Genuine Leather	£245
SINGER 2 SEATER DE LUXE	£270
SINGER 4 SEATER DE LUXE	£280
1923 OAKLAND 5 SEATER TOURING	£345
1923 CHEVROLET SALOON	£240
1925 CHEVROLET DE LUXE	£225
1924 OAKLAND TOURING, with Four Wheel Brakes	£295

All Prices Carriage.

We Specialise in "Out of Income Terms" and take your used Car in Part Payment.

CUMMING AND DILLON'S AUTO SERVICE,
4 LOWER ABBEY STREET, DUBLIN.

MAXWELL CARS.
From £330, complete, plus carriage.
Sub-Agents,
KEATING AND LUNDY, 206 Great Brunswick st. T

8 H.P. ROVER CARS.
TWO SEATER £180
FOUR SEATER £190
COUPE (Self Starter) £240
DUTY FREE. PLUS CARRIAGE.
THE ROVER COMPANY, LTD.,
Showrooms:—LORD EDWARD STREET. T

NEW PRICES OVERLAND CARS.
STANDARD MODEL 4 ..... £220
MODEL DE LUXE 5 SEATER £330
MODEL DE LUXE 2/3 SEATER ... £325
LANDAULETTE £475
ALL-WEATHER £465
Duty Free. Carriage Extra.
R. CALLOW AND SONS,
44 WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN. X

DUNLOP CUP. STONELEIGH.
The Only Car to Carry 3 and Gain First Class Award Dublin Agents:—
LEINSTER MOTOR WORKS,
31-33 Fitzgibbon St., & Mountjoy Square,
'Phone, 3770. DUBLIN. 12 X

CHEVROLET CARS, price only £198, plus carriage. Distributors for Sligo, Mayo, Galway, Leitrim, Roscommon.
SLIGO MOTOR & ENGINEERING CO., LTD., Sligo.

HAVE YOU SEEN THE ZEDEL CAR?
Sole Concessionaire for Ireland:
JOHN C. CATHCART,
Wynnefield Motor Works, Rathmines, Dublin. T

MOTOR VEHICLE INSURANCE.
Comprehensive Policy, including
BURGLARY, HOUSEBREAKING, and THEFT.

Ask for quotations from
FRANK GIBSON-LLOYD and CO., LTD.,
20 Anglesea Street,
DUBLIN. X

AUCTION of Motors every Friday, 2.15 p.m., at The Nassau Motor Co. Showrooms, 25 Nassau street. Cha always on view. 2 Senior Cars required. T

AUSTIN 7 1923 Chummy Model new; delivery from Cowley; reduced price. 102 Stephen's Green. 24 O

ARGYLL Saloon Four Seater Touring, self starter, electric lighting, in perfect order; tax paid. Cochrane-Shields Motors, Limited, Athlone. 24 O

A STUDEBAKER 15-20, 4 cylinder, five seater, 1920 model, for Sale; electric light, self starter; perfect condition; owner's car; Dublin. 24 O

CHEVROLET 1920 for Sale, perfect running order, magneto ignition, good tyres, electric light, selling cheap. Apply F. F. Lunn, Main st., Naas. 21 O

CROSSLEY 25-30 h.p. Two Seater Sports Type 97, almost new; 2,000 miles; with all accessories, including two spare wheels; any trial; best offer—Strawbridge, 4 Talbot place. 21 O

CHEVROLET Series Standard Model, only seven weeks, owner driver, perfect condition; selling as owner going abroad; available 3rd October; seen Dublin. Offers invited. Box 6, this office. 24 O

DODGE late 1915 5 Seater, self starter, £100; 4 Swift 7-9 1923 Light Car, £60; Maxwell 1920 4 Seater, 1917, £85; Ken 5 Seater, dynamo lighting, detachable and spare wheel, £55; Ford 1920 6 Seater Coupe, 1920, £120. 2610.—Fitzgerald, 134 Stephen's Green. 21 O

FOR all Motor Body Work and Painting—The Old Wood Carriage Works, Ltd., 67 Great Brunswick street, Dublin. 25 T

FORD Sedan, 1922, shop soiled, £197 10s.—Kirk Motors, Ltd., Dublin. T

FOR Sale, North Cowley 1922 Four Seater, self starter, £160. Apply Michael Carton, Newtownbarry. 21 O

FOR Sale, Overland Touring Car, 1920, perfect order. Seen Fearnon's Garage, Bagot street. 24 E

FOR Sale, 25 h.p. 6 Cylinder Sunbeam, 5 Seater, Touring Body; splendid condition.—A 498, this office. 25 F

FORD Four Seater, painted red, detachable rims and spare; £56.—Mulligar Motors, Limited. T

FOR Sale, 4-5 Seater Argus Sanderson Car, in perfect condition, Tyior engine, Lucas starting and lighting, aluminium bonnet, Rubery clutch, Dunlop cord tyres, Perfects rear wind screen, Smith speedometer and clock, mirror, Wrigley's gear box, steering, etc.; Ingeniously designed and well kept; done about 8,000 miles; satisfactory reason for selling. Can be seen by appointment by applying to William Jeffers, Motor Engineer, 9 Marlet st., Portobello.

CHAUFFEURS, MECHANICS.

DISENGAGED.

CHAUFFEUR; married; a Protestant; help in garden, useful; no family; wife good needlewoman and renovator; country not objected. Reply Valentine, Kilcullen, Co. Kildare. 24 O

CHAUFFEUR disengaged, any make, all running repairs; excellent reference; strict T.T. Apply Michael Synnott, Cardiff Lane, Dublin. 25 D

CHAUFFEUR Gardener, single; can be trusted; highest references; permanency useful; T.T. Address "Z 1021, Chauffeur, this office. 25 F

DRIVER Mechanic seeks situation; highly recommended; abstainer.—903, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackhall place. 24 F

GREAT CARE IS TAKEN THAT ADVERTISEMENTS IN ALL PARTS OF THIS PAPER APPEAR CORRECTLY; BUT NO LIABILITY IS UNDERTAKEN FOR ANY ERROR IN OR OMISSION OF ANY ADVERTISEMENT, AND THE PROPRIETORS RESERVE THE RIGHT TO OMIT OR ALTER ANY ADVERTISEMENT, NO MATTER WHEN OR BY WHOM ACCEPTED.

SCALE OF CHARGES FOR SMALL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Advertisements not prepaid are charged at a minimum of 2/-.

Publication of these advertisements is not guaranteed on any particular day.

"CLASSIFIED" ADVERTISEMENTS IN THESE COLUMNS 1/- PER LINE.)

SITUATIONS VACANT.

ORIGINAL testimonials should not be enclosed with replies to advertisements.

(G/3/23.) IRISH TIMES, LTD.

WESTMORELAND STREET, DUBLIN.
WESTMORELAND HOUSE, DUBLIN.
Telephone No. 6036, 5037.
BRANCH OFFICES—
BELFAST—108 Royal Avenue ..... 'Phone 1787
CORK—94 Marlborough Street ..... 'Phone 656.
LONDON—59 Fleet Street, E.C. 4 ..... Central 4580.
MANCHESTER—32 Victoria Street ..... City 3084.
GLASGOW—54 Gordon Street ..... Central 846.

LOST AND FOUND.

IRISH Terrier Puppy strayed from 34 Upper Fitzwilliam st. £1 reward on returning it to 34 address. 21 O

LOST on the 18th inst., Fair Head Glasnaii in Road between Ballycastle and Cushendall. Finder to Miss Mill, Drumnoodra. Good reward. 25 F

LOST on the road between Shankhurry and Dublin, or on Cowley Stepney, with tyre.—Grantham, c/o Cook's Garage, Dun Laoghaire. 25 F

LOST between Broadstone and Grafton st., Navy Leather, 2 Bunches of keys, reference. Reward given. 5 Grafton st.

LOST, Black Retriever Dog, strayed from Islington. Lost Tuesday, 17th inst. Seen in Leeson Park 19th. Reward.—A 601, this office.

LOST, Gentleman's Gold Watch and chain, suitably engraved. Reward Address "Z 1009, Lost," this office. T

LOST, Motor Luggage Grid, between Dunleary and city; reward.—Ashhill Hotel, Armstrown. 25 F

SITUATIONS VACANT.

DUBLIN COUNTY COMMITTEE OF AGRICULTURE.

The above Committee, at their meeting on the 9th October, 1923, will proceed to appoint a Clerk, who must be a competent shorthand typist, at a salary of 30/- per week, rising by annual increments of 2/6 per week to 40/-, and by annual increments of 2/6 per week to 45/- per week (Civil Service scale), as approved by the Department of Agriculture.

Applications, with copies of testimonials, which should reach this office not later than 12 noon on Thursday, the 4th October, 1923, should be addressed to

THE SECRETARY,
Dublin County Committee of Agriculture,
11 Parnell square, Dublin. 25 D

ASSISTANT Manager or Tuner Manager Wanted for Piano and General Music Business in China and Singapore; about 35/-; good chance for energy and ability; passage provided; state if knowledge action, repairs, and sell pianos, and what salary required. Box 11908, Clark's, 57 Mortimer street, London, W.1. 21 D

ASSISTANT required in connection with Lend Agency and Account work in country Solicitor's Office; state age and salary required; stay business.—Box 903, Clark's, 57 Mortimer street, London, W.1. 21 D

A BANDON Unemployment—"Caisean for Irish Youth," prize bonfires, Atlantic Ocean. 45-47 Henry street, Dublin. 25 F

MOTOR CARS CONTINUED

G.W.K. 4-Seater, 4-cylinder, electric light, All weather curtains, 6/6 detachable wheels, 5 new tyres; any examination or trial.—Hibernian Motor Company, Ltd., 9 Rosses street, Dublin. 24 D

HANDSOME Special Body Cream Ford, lined in soft grey tint; many extras; bargain; £168.—Irish Motor Company, Percy place.

MORRIS-Oxford, 1921, 14 h.p., 4 cylinder, saloon, Paralastic, 11 Hartnett's st. opposite Four Courts; new garage.

A FEW 1923 Velocette clearing cheap to make room for 1924 models.—Sole Agents, Henlil Motors, Molesworth place.

A JAP sports, as new; lamp, horn, Bosch magneto; £87 is nearest.—A 398, this office. 24 C

BROWN Villiers 2 stroke, perfect order, fast; bargain, £14.—A 350, this office.

DOUGLAS 1923 4 Combination, as new, £70; Royal Ruby 6-Twin 1921 Combination, £75; F. and M. 1921 Combination, £75; Sun 2 Stroke, 1922 model 2 speed, £25; Diamond 1922 2 stroke, £25; Ivy 2-8 speed, £35; Diamond Victoria 2 speed 2 stroke, Rudge Multi 3) 1920, £25; Victoria 2 speed 2 stroke, £20; Bradbury 6 Twin 1920 Combination, £45, and several others.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green. 25 F

DOUGLAS 2½ h.p. Motor Bicycle, running order; Apply Rockview, Collinstown, Dellier. 25 F

ENFIELD Combination, 1921; perfect order; fitted with electric lighting, Bosch coil, all accessories; £75.—Staples, Ardcroan, Glenageary.

ROVER Combination, 8/l, splendid condition, all accessories; cheap; bargain, £40.—A 240, this office. 21 O

TRIUMPH 1921 Whitley Combination, all on, tax paid; bargain.—Walker's, Andrew st.

24 DOUGLAS, both horse, etc., perfect, sacrifice £30.—Sears, 19 Harcourt street. 25 F

1922 3½ H.P. Sports Campion, lamp, horn, speedometer, etc.; as new; only trial. Apply 10 Dungar terrace, Kingstown.

WANTED.

WANTED, Motor Bicycles and Light 2 Seater Cars, prompt cash.—Fitzgerald, 128 Stephen's Green.

LORRIES, VANS, MOTOR AND STEAM HAULAGE.

GARFORD 30 cwt. Lorry for Sale; perfect order. Apply Garford, "Z 953," this office. 25 A

NEW Ford Van, 1921 Ford Landaulette, almost new, with Bedford cord (not yet split); 1921 Ford 2 Seater Touring, 9 months' work; will be special one man hood, with side curtains; speaking with doors; low price.—Hollybank Garage, Drumcondra. 25 F

ACCESSORIES, TYRES, ETC.

Ask your Dealer. AJAX TYRES. Ask your Dealer.
Wants Depot: 7 Eden quay, Dublin.

DEFECTIVE Radiators made like new.—Radiator Manufacturers, Lamps, Motor Repairs, Irish Motor Accessory and Radiator Mfr. Co., 72 Bride street, Dublin. 19 O

SPARE Parts for Cars and Lorries, various.—Inquiries, Brains, Ignatius road; 'phone, 617. 25 F

WANTED

WANTED, good Second-hand Amber rear windscreen; state price.—A 280, this office. 21 O

BICYCLES.

"A1" BICYCLES on easy terms. We can supply on gradual payment system Sunbeams, Calthorpes, Sparkbrook, B.S.A., or any make you may select.—Warne Bros. Ltd., Lemon st. (off Grafton st.) T

FOR Sale, a Three Speed Secondhand Bicycle; very cheap.—Mr. Roche, Longford College, Monkstown avenue.

MOTOR CYCLES.

A1—DUBLIN and District Meeting on Saturday, Portmarnock Tea; Miss Southern's Championship, unlimited capacity. Won by D'Olier on 5½ h.p. A 475, this office. Sporting Editor of the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day. Price 2d.

BANJO TASTE Required, Boys' Brass Band, in city; Protestants preferred; state terms.—A 235, this office. 21 O

CLERK—Young Man Wanted by old established company; able to write good composition; state age, salary.—A 433, this office. 22 D

CORRESPONDENCE Shorthand typist and directing Assistant Secretary.—"G.B.S." in "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day. Price 2d.

DEMOBILISED Soldiers and Regulars—Your living guaranteed; start your own Drapery Business with capital required. Write for catalogue and advice.—R. Lennon, Dept. C, 143 Rosebery road, London, S.W. 2. excellent opportunity energetic salesman. Address "Z 907, Salesman," this office.

RAINCOATS—Separate Agents for Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick; Men with thorough knowledge of selling to friends and families of best class only; credentials in above towns; Goods at popular prices in all grades of Raincoats. Address "Z 904, Agents," this office.

TRAVELLER—Experienced Man required for Dublin and District to represent Dublin Firm in the Wholesale Paper Bag and Printing Trade; must have thorough knowledge of the business; sound connection essential; liberal terms to suitable man; interviews conducted confidentially. Please give full particulars to "Z 497, this office.

WANTED, Resident Representative for large Banking Institution; must be thoroughly respectable; good ground required to be covered, the whole of Ireland, North and South; experience in the trade and social connection essential; apply, by first post, giving full particulars and references, to Box 1, c/o Willing's Advertisement Agents, Glasgow. 21 C

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGENCIES Wanted Counties Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Carlow Kilkenny, Tyrone, Wicklow, Fermanagh, Cavan.—Box 6980, Athole st., this office. 21 C

ENERGETIC Young Man with Position Secure, but Connections, seeks Agencies, Dublin and District. Address "Z 974, Manager," this office. 24 E

GIRL, about 16, required as Office Messenger by City Firm; small and easy salary; 10/- weekly prospects if well educated. All particulars to A 507, this office.

INVOICE Clerk required for Flour Mills; one requiring experience preferred.—A 533, this office.

LADY Cook Housekeeper, good plain cooks, cheerful generally useful, state age, salary, duties.—Address "Z 930, Housekeeper," this office. 24 E

LADY Wanted, Useful Help, Protestant; maid kept; family three adults; Donnybrook.—A 504, this office.

MECHANIC Wanted; accurate turner and fitter; work from 8.30-10 p.m.; knowledge motor-cycling and electrical machines an advantage.—A 524, this office.

MOTHERS Help Wanted, Protestant, to mix child.—A 505, this office.

MATRON (C.I.) Wanted at once in Boys' School near Dublin; middle aged, experienced; full particulars and testimonials.—Z 1016, Matron," this office. 21 O

MILLINERY—Wanted young Lady to take Charge of Millinery, Mantles and Underclothing; must be good at trimming; stockkeeping; state age, salary, references and full particulars, salary indoor.—John Sutton and Sons, Rathdrum.

PURSER Wanted for Shanghai and Singapore, single, 25-35; good prospects, passage paid; agreement; state if any previous sea experience.—Box 11907, Clark's, 57 Mortimer street, London, W.1. 21 D

SMART well trained Youth wanted as Cook Clerk; must be thoroughly Firm; knowledge of shorthand essential; temporary job (may become permanent); apply at once to Secretary, Atlantic Ocean Hotel, Bundoran. 25 F

SITUATIONS CONTINUED

BALLINASLOE MENTAL HOSPITAL.

COOK WANTED.

The Committee of Management of above Institution will, at its meeting to be held on Monday, 8th October, 1923, appoint a fully qualified Cook, age 21 to 35 years, for New Hospital Kitchen, at a salary of £50 per annum (indoor).

The following documents must accompany each application or they will not be considered.

Proof of qualifications.
Certificate of birth.
Testimonials if any.

Applications, marked "Cook," addressed to the Resident Medical Superintendent, will be received not later than 1 o'clock p.m. on Saturday, 6th October, 1923.

By order of the Committee,
JOHN MILLS,
Resident Medical Superintendent.
10th September, 1923.

AUTUMN Hats, with Feather Trimmings.—See Illustrations in Page 3 of the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day. Price 2d.

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CLERK—Young Man Wanted by old established company; able to write good composition; state age, salary.—A 433, this office. 22 D

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DEMOBILISED Soldiers and Regulars—Your living guaranteed; start your own Drapery Business with capital required. Write for catalogue and advice.—R. Lennon, Dept. C, 143 Rosebery road, London, S.W. 2.

DIE-SINKER and Tool Maker Wanted for Dublin; good all round man, with first class experience in cutting Drop Stamp Dies for Bodies and Mouldings, etc. Will be expected to fit in spare time on tool and Bench work. Address "Z 1005, Diesinker," this office. 25 F

EXPERIENCED Lady Assistant Required. Apply Evelyn Studios, Grafton street, Dublin. 24 D

EXPERIENCED Packer, with good trade; required; shop stock and make himself generally useful; state wages, trade references.—A 612, this office. 25 D

FORTUNE Telling by Cards—See the Gipsy's interpretations in the Special Article in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day.

GROCERY Assistant Wanted, with knowledge Hardware, preferred; good Protestant town; state religion, salary, indoor.—Address "Z 1006, Assistant," this office. 21 O

GERMAN—Young Lady required, preferably a typist with knowledge of commercial German; state what usual attend daily to translate night do.—A 312, this office. 22 O

GROCERY and Provisions—Wanted immediately, Working Manager, with thorough knowledge of the trade; state age, wages, and salary expected. Address "Z 974, Manager," this office. 24 E

GIRL, about 16, required as Office Messenger by City Firm; small and easy salary; 10/- weekly prospects if well educated. All particulars to A 507, this office.

INVOICE Clerk required for Flour Mills; one requiring experience preferred.—A 533, this office.

LADY Cook Housekeeper, good plain cooks, cheerful generally useful, state age, salary, duties.—Address "Z 930, Housekeeper," this office. 24 E

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SMART well trained Youth wanted as Cook Clerk; must be thoroughly Firm; knowledge of shorthand essential; temporary job (may become permanent); apply at once to Secretary, Atlantic Ocean Hotel, Bundoran. 25 F

REDUCTION

STONELEIGH

3 SEATER £190
2-4 " £200
DELIVERED.

Dublin Agents:
Leinster Motor Works,
31-33 FITZGIBBON STREET.
PHONE 3770 DUBLIN

DUTY FREE.

ARMSTRONG-SIDDELEY 18 H.P.
TALBOT 8-18 H.P.
CLYNO 10-8 H.P.
ROVER 8 H.P.
Leinster Motor Works,
FITZGIBBON ST., DUBLIN.

MEDICAL APPOINTMENTS.

ASSISTANT Wanted from June Next; Dublin; state salary, etc. Address "Z 942, Medical," this office. 24 O

APPRENTICE (Boy) required in Dublin Pharmacy; excellent opportunity for learning every branch of the business; must have good address and be well educated.—A 371, this office.

A QUALIFIED Nurse desires to supply for a few hours daily.—Address "Z 1000," this office. 25 D

CHEMIST, city, requires assistant, one with 3 years' experience preferred; state salary, etc.—A 402, this office. 24 O

CHEMIST Assistant Wanted at once for Saturday duty, city.—A 595, this office. 25 D

DENTAL Pump Chair and Clarke's Foundation Plate for Sale; perfect condition.—28 Rosscarr street. 25 D

JUNIOR Assistant Wanted, Dublin Pharmacy, South side; state qualification.—A 393, this office. 22 D

JUNIOR Assistant required, Apply, full particulars, Pharmacy, Dundrum. 25 D

LADY Medical Student, Dublin, may stay for 3 months' course of lectures; position could be found.—Address "Z 1004, Medical," this office. 25 D

MAID Attendant Wanted for old gentleman; young lady preferred; to drive motor; good wages.—A 618, this office.

NURSE Attendant Wanted for old gentleman; young lady preferred.—7D Harcourt street.

PHARMACEUTICAL Chemist (S.C.) required to Messrs. Branch, veterinary district; apply, stating age and kind; state reference. Address "Z 1017, Chemist," this office. 25 D

STUDENTS' Set Bones for Sale, 15/—S 315, 15th Floor, Irish Times Office, Kingstown. 23 D

YOUNG Lady, with Diploma, wishes to be Apprenticed to Pharmaceutical Chemist; city or suburbs preferred, country (short). Address "Z 950, Medical," this office. 22 D

TUITIONS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

ALL Professional and University Prelims, Oral and Correspondence Tuition from Mrs. McGUIRE'S COLLEGE, Sackville street, Dublin.

CERTIFIED Bookkeepers earn large salaries; Correspondence Course, £2 2/.—Ulster College, Limited, Belfast. 12 X

CLASSES for Drawing and Painting, three nights a week; two evenings.—A 310, this office. 21 O

CLEARTYPE Shorthand, taught privately by Alexander Nicholas of "C.B.S." in the "Weekly Irish Times." On sale to-day. Price 2d.

DANCING—Select Classes, private Lessons and Practice.—Prof., Mrs. Graham, North George's st. 8 21

DANCING—Select Beginners' Class starting, North side; moderate terms; latest dances taught.—"Miss," etc.—A 215, this office. 21 O

ENTRANCE Term, Degree Examinations, Trinity Coll.; numerous successes.—Harry Fraser, B.A., 5 Dartmouth square. 23 D

EXCELLENT Music Teacher (lady) desires extra Tuitions, Blackrock to Dalkey, successful with pupils of advanced grade, boys or girls.—Address "Z 1006, Teacher," this office. 25 F

FRENCH, German, Spanish, Italian, in Private Tuition and Classes.—Berlitz School, 4 Grafton street. 21 C

FRENCH Conversation Classes (first month free).—Mademoiselle Brunet, Lincoln Chambers, Lincoln place. Interview afternoons.

FORTUNE Telling by Cards—See the Gipsy's interpretations in the Special Article in the "Weekly Irish Times" to-day.

GOVERNESS, Catholic, very successful teacher; understands health, training; entire charge; needlework; home; state salary. Address "Z 859, Governess," this office. 21 C

GOVERNESS, Protestant, discouraged; good teacher, excellent testimonials; home duties; state terms.—A 513, this office.

LADY Requires post as Nursery Governess, Help; good reference.—S 102, Irish Times Branch Office, Blackhall place.

MADAME Rock, I.S.D.T.—Children's Classes, Wednesday and Saturday, 2 p.m.; Adult Classes, Tuesday, Thursday, 8 p.m.—40 Upper O'Connell street. 'Phone, 4123. 23

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc.—Metropolitan College (Incorporated), 100 Lower Mount st. 'Phone, 5058.

SHORTHAND, Typewriting, Bookkeeping Taught half Day, Evening or Postal Tuitions; moderate terms.—Sargent, 16 Appian Way.

SHORTHAND, Bookkeeping English Arithmetic taught privately, by experienced Tutor; moderate.—A 183, this office. 19 23

TUITION, Experienced (Boy, Graduate, ex-Star, Modern side, Silver Medallist.—6 Novara terrace. 21 O

TUITION Senior Schoolgirl can assist backward pupil; moderate terms; reliable.—Address "Z 945, Tuition," this office. 24 O

TWO vacancies in high class Boarding School for Girls, Co. Dublin, on sea; sound education; home care; sports; moderate terms; boys received. Apply "Principal," this office. 25 F

YOUNG Lady Diploma of Music wishes to give Private Tuition.—A 522, this office.

GOVERNESSES AND TUTORS WANTED.

AGENT FOR GOVERNESSES AND SCHOOLS.—Miss Bellingham Todd, 5 Grafton st., Dublin. Advises Parents and Masters. Tel. No. 5258. T

AN experienced Teacher (lady) for Senior Latin and Wanted small class, Dalkey, quarter to 9 Address "Z 1020, Teacher," this office. 25 X

GENTLEMAN requires French Lessons; French either for own preference; state terms.—A 515, this office.

NURSE Governess Wanted for (1) child.—8 Rosscarr street.

RESPECTABLE young Nursery Governess, R.C., required for Glenageary, children 3, 5, 7; sewing, some washing; do nurseries; state age, wages, copies.—Mrs. Fitzgerald, Ballybrack. 21 O

THOROUGHLY experienced Governess, R.C., for three children; good salary; country. Address "Z 655, Governess," this office. 24 E

WANTED in leading Dublin College, good Class Teacher; arithmetic, algebra, geography, history; morning hours.—A 541, this office. 24 E

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A RETIRED Civil Servant, Executive rank, age 57, willing to undertake any suitable Clerical Work as assistant accountant; acted as secretary to two committees of inquiry; efficient service assured.—A 592, this office. 24 C

AUCTIONEER'S Assistant, twelve years' experience, desires position; good salesman; knows similar posts; excellent references.—A 385, this office. 24 E

AN experienced Housekeeper requires position in a large house; good cook; excellent needlewoman; references.—Address "Z 1001, Housekeeper," this office.

A LADY (English), having some experience in wool farming in Ireland, wishes for place to help married gentleman and wife to look after farm; live in town. Apply, with all particulars, to Box 1, c/o W. Stewarts and Co., Public Accountants, Limerick.

BOOKKEEPER—Lady, 7 years' experience, capable of preparing books and balance sheet for audit, good penmanship, accurate; desires permanent position about November; Dublin or Waterford preferred; splendid references. Address "Z 835," this office. 21 C

BOOKKEEPER—Lady, five years' experience in taking charge of ledgers, etc.; desires change.—A 550, this office.

BODYMAKER seeks employment in city or suburbs; good knowledge of motor bodies.—A 526, this office. 25 F

DRESSMAKER, Boots, or Bar-Young Man, time served or resident; has had four years' wear; well recommended.—A 325, this office. 23 D

DRESS and Blouse Maker, London experience, requires situation.—Davis, 44 Eccles street, Dublin. 24 E

EXPERIENCED Dance Pianist open for engagements; concerts, dances, etc.—Address "Z 1018, Pianist," this office. 25 F

EX-HEAD Constable, R.I.C., excellent record, desires employment, Clerical Position of Trust, etc.—R., employment, Clerical Position of Trust, etc.—R., 3 Cecil street, Cavendish row. 21 C

EDUCATED young Man seeks employment; capable carpenter, drive motor, do running repairs, make himself generally useful; excellent references.—A 458, this office. 24 E

EDUCATED Lady, Protestant, wishes post immediately; 7 years' first class Hotel or Club experience; understands needlework, accounts, etc.; would be interested; state salary.—Miss Wilde, Clifton, Dalkey.

ELECTRICIAN will undertake all classes of Electrical Work; moderate.—A 560, this office. 25 D

FUR Coats Repaired, Remodelled by Expert Furrier; 537, this office.

KIND Catholic Home near city Wanted for very respectable useful Girl, 19 years; has had three years' strong otherwise; no salary. Reply A 582, this office.

LADY, retired, go Working Housekeeper; gentlemen's family; no children; state position first; wishes comfortable home; excellent references; moderate salary. Address "Z 1019, Housekeeper," this office. 24 E

LADY Shorthand Typist desires position; small salary, to gain experience.—A 480, this office. 24 O

LADY Secretary desires permanent engagement; thoroughly experienced typist; professional man preferred.—Address "Z 594, Secretary," this office. 25 D

LADY Secretary desires post; experienced shorthand, typing, general secretarial work. Address "Z 848, Secretary," this office. 25 D

MAN, B.C., educated, means, seeks position, anything; moderate; fluent Spanish.—6 Seaton terrace. 25 D

OATMEAL Miller wishes employment; 20 years' experience. Address "Z 987, Miller," this office. 25 F

REFINED young Lady (I.C.) wishes to hear vacancy in dairy and confectionery, in first class shop in city or suburbs.—A 420, this office. 24 C

RESPECTABLE Person, 36, requires position as Housekeeper; good cook; highest references.—A 514, this office. 25 F

RESPECTABLE Boy wants situation as Apprentice to Watchmaking; has over two years' experience of the clocks; reference if required.—A 516, this office.

SHORTHAND Typist, Bookkeeper seeks position; six years' experience; excellent references. Address "Z 972, Typist," this office. 24 E

STENOGRAPHER, four years' experience, desires the position; Reply, stating salary, A 565, this office.

TRADERS' Books made up by a practical Bookmaker.—Address "Z 1002, Bookmaker," this office. 25 D

WATCHMAKER seeks good situation; can do turning and Watchmaking; has over two years' watchmaker," this office.

WANTED by superior retired Girl, post Lady Help, Housekeeper; good cook, excellent needlewoman; highest reference.—A 581, this office.

YOUNG Girl, two years' experience as Assistant Bookkeeper, good knowledge of shorthand and typewriting, desires post; is good Office; Dublin or Wicklow preferred.—A 509, this office. 21 C

YOUNG Man, years' Mechanical Engineering experience, motor and driving office, wants position as Assistant Works Manager, or similar position; knows Charge Hand's job; not afraid of work and has references.—A 562, this office.

YOUNG Man, 8 years' experience in General Hardware, Timber, and Ironmongery, desires position as Charge Hand; is not afraid of work and has references.—A 565, this office.

YOUNG Lady desires post as Mother's Help; Protestant; is fond of children.—A 511, this office. 24 C

YOUNG Girl, gentle disposition, desires position as Nurse Attendant; in city office; highest references.—A 386, this office. 24 E

YOUNG Man, four years' experience to Coal and Saltoring, will go on Improver, city or county.—A 374, this office.

YOUNG Lady of good birth and education desires post, Companion or Lady Help, good family; excellent references. Address "Z 987, Companion," this office.

YOUNG Girl seeks situation as Mother's Help; city, suburbs.—A 557, this office.

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

GAMEKEEPER, Trapper Wanted; single, young; Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon. 22 D

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Bricklayer's Foreman; steady job.—Apply Manager, Robert's, 7 Z 917, Butler," this office. 23 D

WANTED, Groom to look after trotters and break in; must be good driver and reliable; state wages, size of last two situations.—A 490, this office. 24 E

WANTED at once, Boy Groom, single, to look after trotters and break in; must be good driver and reliable; immediate situation in good place; state wages (live in); copies references, to O'Kelly, Landscrivers, Baldoyle.

STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

GARDENER Wanted, King's County; Protestant, married, small family; experienced; good references.—Apply Mr. Farquhar, The Rectory, Tullamore.

GARDENER, Married, Protestant, without family; must be experienced; good references required.—Apply, stating wages, to Mrs. Gardner, Mount Anville, Goatstown, Dublin.

GARDENER, Married, without family, experienced; no Housekeeper produced. Address "Z 991, Gardener," this office. 25 D

WHOLESALE TEA TRADE.

A London Tea House, having an extensive connection in the Midlands and West of Ireland, are desirous of Appointing an AGENT, or AGENTS, to take over and work same.

Applications can only be entertained from those already having an established and sound connection on grounds mentioned.

Write:—

"TEA," c/o ABBOTTS,
33 EASTCHEAP, LONDON, E.C.3. 23 C

AGENTS Wanted to Sell Profitable Goods of every kind; Catalogue free.—Ideal (1,650), George st., Birmingham. 7

ADVERTISED and Successful Labour Vacancies occur in Irish Counties for first class Specialty Salesmen of proved ability, with connection amongst building and allied trades; Firm's products include Paints, Distempers, etc.; commence on commission, progressing to expenses, and good salary basis; no objection to one or two trips. Apply by letter, O'Brien, 29 Drury street, Dublin.

CORKS—Agent Wanted; must be well known amongst Bottlers. Address "Z 978, Agent," this office.

ENERGETIC Representative required (commission basis, Athlone City or suburbs) for Sale of Tea and Bacon; must have good connection, or lose established with better class grocers.—A 528, this office.

LARGE English pen Flour Mills, with established brands in Ireland, require first class, energetic salesman for the Counties Kerry, Limerick, and Clare; previous knowledge of the trade absolutely essential; excellent opportunity energetic salesman. Address "Z 907, Salesman," this office.

RAINCOATS—Separate Agents for Dublin, Cork, Belfast, and Limerick; Men with thorough knowledge of selling to friends and families of best class only; credentials in above towns; Goods at popular prices in all grades of Raincoats. Address "Z 904, Agents," this office.

TRAVELLER—Experienced Man required for Dublin and District to represent Dublin Firm in the Wholesale Paper Bag and Printing Trade; must have thorough knowledge of the business; sound connection essential; liberal terms to suitable man; interviews conducted confidentially. Please give full particulars to "Z 497, this office.

WANTED, Resident Representative for large Banking Institution; must be thoroughly respectable; good ground required to be covered, the whole of Ireland, North and South; experience in the trade and social connection essential; apply, by first post, giving full particulars and references, to Box 1, c/o W. Stewarts and Co., Public Accountants, Limerick.

AGENCIES AND SITUATIONS WANTED.

AGENCIES Wanted Counties Wicklow, Wexford, Waterford, Carlow Kilkenny, Tyrone, Wicklow, Fermanagh, Cavan.—Box 6980, Athole st., this office.

ENERGETIC Young Man with Position Secure, but Connections, seeks Agencies, Dublin and District. Address "Z 974, Manager," this office.

GENTLEMAN wishes position as Traveller; good connection; city or country journey.—A 530, this office.

YOUNG Man, energetic, requires position as Traveller; well known travelling in grocery, wet or dry goods; has own car; state terms.—Registrar's Representative, Archway, 27 Aungier street, Dublin.

YOUNG Man, 23, desires position as Traveller; Address "Z 840, Lepresattive," this office.

YOUNG Man, energetic, requires position as Traveller; well known travelling in grocery, wet or dry goods; has own car; state terms.—Registrar's Representative, Archway, 27 Aungier street, Dublin.

YOUNG Man, 23, desires position as Traveller; has selling capability; excellent references. Address "Z 1014, Traveller," this office.

YOUNG Man seeks situation as Mother's Help; city, suburbs.—A 557, this office.

MALE SERVANTS WANTED.

GAMEKEEPER, Trapper Wanted; single, young; Ballymoe, Co. Roscommon. 22 D

WANTED, thoroughly experienced Bricklayer's Foreman; steady job.—Apply Manager, Robert's, 7 Z 917, Butler," this office. 23 D

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STEWARDS AND GARDENERS WANTED.

GARDENER Wanted, King's County; Protestant, married, small family; experienced; good references.—Apply Mr. Farquhar

Switzers

FOR ALL OCCASIONS.

The Moorland Fur Felt Stitched Hat, with small sports mount at side, for sports or country wear. White, Grey, Covert, Mole and Brown Price 29/6

Feather-weight Fur Felt Hat, for sports or country wear, plain band, feather at side; in White, Brown, Covert, Mole and Grey. Price 25/9

Wool Coat, can be worn high or low, very smart design; Ivory, Putty, Almond, Green and Black and Grey. Price 42/-

Postage Paid on all Purchases.

Switzer & Co. Ltd.
Grafton Street, Dublin.

HEMPENSTALL, OPTICIANS.

The only Manufacturers of Spectacle Frames in Ireland.

OPTICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS A SPECIALITY.

Sight Testing Rooms Open Daily.

12 SUFFOLK STREET.

GENUINE NEW

BOSCH MAGNETOS

AT 1914 PRICES (free of duty).

Unbeatable in Quality.

BOSCH PLUGS, 5/- each (free of duty). Apply at any Garage.

HENRY LEVY & SONS,

'Grams—" Butchlins." 17 Fade St., Dublin. 'Phone, Dublin 4013.

LEINSTER SCHOOL OF MUSIC.

The Leinster School of Music re-opens on the 27th September. In addition to the ordinary course of instruction in practical and theoretical music, an orchestral class will be held under the direction of Mr. Arthur Darley.

Miss Annie Fagan, formerly harpist to the O'Mara Opera Company, will resume her harp lessons at the School. New professors of the violoncello are Miss Dora Alton and Mr. William Reidy. In order to encourage distinct talent, free scholarships are offered in piano, violin 'cello, and singing. An examination will shortly be held, particulars of which may be had on application to the Secretary.

IRISH DISTRESSED LADIES' FUND.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Irish Distressed Ladies' Fund was held at their office, 4, Kildare street, Dublin, on the 18th inst., Colonel Gerald Frederick FitzGerald in the chair. Also present—The Lady H. MacPatrick, Miss Hunter, Miss Tottenham, Miss Lecky, Lieutenant-Colonel Todd, and Mr. Charles H. Chartor. The monthly pension list was submitted when cheques for the month of October, amounting to £73, were ordered to be issued. Applications received since their last meeting were considered when grants amounting to £135 were sanctioned. The Secretary announced that a sum of £9,000 had been left to the fund, but the same would not likely be received for some years until family arrangements had been disposed of. Colonel Bastille, Miss Croker, and Miss Whelan regretted not being present.

DOES YOUR FOOD CAUSE DISTRESS?

If so, it simply proves that dangerous acid is attacking your delicate stomach lining and is preventing proper digestion. This being so, your meals must fail to nourish you, and you run serious risk of ill-health and great pain. If you neglect this early warning of oncoming Dyspepsia, you must not be surprised to find yourself getting old and feeble years before your time. Rid yourself of the menace—take Bisurated Magnesia, the one sure remedy, used and recommended by doctors, hospitals and public alike! Bisurated Magnesia neutralises the harmful acid the instant it enters the stomach; it stops all trace of fermentation, gas and pain *immediately*. Try it! Get a package (either powder or tablets) from your chemist to-day; but be quite sure you get what you ask for. Better see the name "Bisurated" on the wrapper—then you'll know you've got something that positively *MUST* do you good.

GOLF.

IRISH TEAM AT SOUTHERN-DOWN.

IRELAND BEATS WALES BY 7 MATCHES TO 2.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

SOUTHERNDOWN, Tuesday.

Captain Martin, the Irish Open Champion, who led the Irish team, fell right into his form against the Welsh Native Champion, Howell. The Irish golfer was out in 40, and was then 3 up. He became 5 up with a perfect 3 at the long eleventh, and after the twelfth had been halved Martin won the thirteenth to become 4 up, the Irish golfer getting 4 against approximately 5. Both were bunkered going to the short fourteenth, and while Martin got on the green in excellent style, the Welsh champion failed to get out his third. Bunkered, he again took two strokes, and eventually did not ask his opponent to hole out. Martin thus won the match by 5 and 4.

Hezlet, against Fairchild, showed a marvellous recovery in the closing stages, which must have played a large part in the Irish win over Wales. Hezlet lost the seventh and eighth owing to an extremely weak drive game, and he was 2 down at the turn. However, he won the tenth and eleventh to square, and then came another phase. By missing a short putt the Irishman again became 1 down at the thirteenth, and at the fourteenth he pulled well out into the rough, and found himself 2 down. Fairchild played very badly at the fifteenth, and Hezlet, on the other hand, found the green in 2. After a perfect drive, in rapid succession, Hezlet then proceeded to win the sixteenth and seventeenth in 6 and 4, respectively, and secured a good half at the eighteenth for a sensational win.

Smyth gave an overwhelming display against Stoker, and was no fewer than 6 up with seven to play. The former Irish Open Champion showed up in wonderful comparison in a gale which prevented almost every player on the course from preserving his stance. Stoker made his greatest effort at the twelfth, which he won in a well played 4. Smyth there topping his drive, and getting into the bunker with his third. Smyth, however, regained his six-hole lead at the thirteenth, and that ended the match.

Munn, who was beaten by Brown on the seventeenth green, did well in the opening stages of the game, but subsequently he was even further off the line than were many of the competitors. Now and again he rank long putts, yet even at that he was generally fighting scratch odds, and in the end Brown hung on to the necessary two holes' lead to win on the penultimate green. Munn's golf was of a somewhat disappointing order. Details:—

IRELAND.		WALES.	
Capt. G. N. Martin (Royal Portrush) (5 and 4)	1	H. R. Howell (Glamorgan)	0
Major C. O. Hezlet (Royal Portrush) (1 up)	1	C. E. L. Fairchild (Bangor)	0
Rector Munn (North of West)	0	D. Brown (Chester) (3 and 1)	1
D. Wilson Smyth (Royal Co. Down) (6 and 5)	1	Kenneth Stoker (Chester)	0
Walter Carroll (Ormeau) (3 and 1)	1	G. Renwick, jun. (Royal Porthcawl)	0
F. E. Davies (Royal Dublin) (5 and 4)	1	R. S. Pugh (Royal St. David's)	0
J. Henderson (Royal Belfast) (1 up)	1	J. A. Chapman (Newport)	0
J. F. Stevenson (Malone) (5 and 3)	1	G. R. Isitt (Brecon)	0
Major H. A. Boyd (Portmarnock)	0	G. B. Griffith (Brecon) (1 up)	1
Total	7	Total	2

MIDLANDS.		WALES.	
C. Brotherton (Handsworth) (1 up)	1	R. H. Howell	0
G. P. Humphrie (Stourbridge)	0	C. E. L. Fairchild	0
R. P. Humphries (Stourbridge) (3 and 1)	1	D. Brown	0
C. H. Prowse (Stourbridge) (5 and 4)	1	Kenneth Stoker	0
D. S. Bruce (Petrborough) (1 up)	1	G. Renwick	0
W. A. Bennett (Coventry)	0	R. Segar Pugh (3 and 1)	1
W. W. Sutton (Willesley Park)	0	J. A. Chapman (1 up)	1
A. E. Manwaring (Handsworth)	0	G. B. Isitt (2 and 1)	1
A. Morton (Leicester) (2 up)	1	H. G. B. Griffith	0
Total	6	Total	4

Grand totals—Midlands, 7; Ireland, 1; Wales, 0.

MEDAL DAY AT ST. ANDREWS.

Medal Day at St. Andrews, the most historic of all golfing fixtures, is no longer in actual fact a "day." Last year, when the Prince of Wales played himself into office as captain of the Royal and Ancient Club, there was a record entry of 262 players, but, even so, there was no breakaway from the convention of "the day," and in this year the tournament for the King William IV. Medal might be concluded in the day, the competitors went out four at a time.

The experiment was not wholly successful, and, with another huge entry of 212 for the medal this year, it was decided to break tradition as to the idea of running over a second day. It was decided that the long handicap players should play yesterday and the short handicap players to-day. Thus the old course at St. Andrews yesterday represented a busy scene. Play was over 18 holes, by stroke, and the King William IV. Medal will go to the player returning the lowest score, and the club's medal to the competitor with the next best score.

Nothing was permitted to interfere with the custom of the captain playing himself in, and though the Prince of Wales did not relinquish the captaincy officially until after the business meeting, which was held in the evening, Colonel Sir Alexander Sprot, formerly M.P. for Hull, first played himself in to the booming of the cannon outside the clubhouse before the competitors went off. There was the usual scramble for the ball by a host of caddies, and, after a great struggle, the ball was secured by a young caddie named Patrick.

THE ROYAL AND ANCIENT BUSINESS MEETING.

The business meeting of the Royal and Ancient Club was held yesterday evening—Lord Dunedin presiding in the absence of the Prince of Wales and the Deputy Captain, Sir Ralph Anstruther. The following letter from His Royal Highness, addressed to Sir Ralph, was read:—"Dear Sir Ralph,—I am sorry that I am unable to carry out my intention of visiting St. Andrew's in my capacity of Captain of the Royal and Ancient Club. In order to attend the autumn manœuvres I shall be over the captaincy to my successor, but I shall be away in Canada, and although I shall miss playing on my favourite course I shall think of you all during the rounds I hope to play out there. I hope that the club will accept from me a replica of the silver club of 1754, in commemoration of my year of office as captain of the club.—Yours sincerely, Edward P."

The club agreed to accept the gift, and the replica was laid on the table. The silver club of 1754 was given by the members of the club in that year, and is assumed to be played for annually, the custom being for the captain of the club to be over the captaincy to his

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

GAIETY THEATRE
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2.30.
To-Night ROBERT COURTNEIDGE
at 7.45. Presents a New Musical Play.
"THE LITTLE DUCHESS."
FULL CHORUS. AUGMENTED ORCHESTRA.
MATINEE SATURDAY NEXT AT 2.30.
Next Week
PADDY THE NEXT BEST THING.

OLYMPIA THEATRE.
(LATE EMPIRE.)
6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9 o'c.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS OF THE LATEST SURPRISE REVUE,
"ALL PEP,"
Starring Chas. Paton, Sinclairs, and Dalva.
Roars of Laughter from rise to fall of Curtain.
Box Office 11—4. 'Phone 3208.

ABBEY THEATRE.
TO-NIGHT and FOLLOWING NIGHTS at 8.15.
Matinee Saturday, 2.30.
PAUL TWYNING,
BY GEORGE SHIELS.
SONGS BY MISS SARA ALLGOOD.
Bookings at Theatre. 'Phone 3258.

QUEEN'S THEATRE.
TWICE NIGHTLY, 6.45 and 8.45. TEL. 3016.
THE BEAUTIFUL DOMESTIC PLAY,
"HER ONLY SON."

METROPOLE CINEMA.
O'CONNELL ST. 3-10.30.
KITTY GORDON
IN
"THE UNVEILING HAND."
An Intense Story that moves quickly to a Dramatic Climax.

METROPOLE RESTAURANT
Open Daily, 11 a.m.-9.30 p.m.
Luncheons, Dinners and Afternoon Teas Served.
High-Class Cuisine. Orchestral Music.
Dances and all Functions Arranged.
Apply Manager ('Phone 3279).

THE METROPOLE
WILL RESUME THEIR
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY
CINDERELLA DANCES
IN THE
GRAND BALLROOM
ON
SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER, 1923.
Dancing, 8-11 p.m. Tickets, 5/-. Evening Dress.
Mr. E. J. Harrison's Orchestra (personally conducted) will provide the most up-to-date dance music throughout the season.
THE METROPOLE BALLROOM IS THE LARGEST IN IRELAND AND ONE OF THE MOST BEAUTIFUL IN EUROPE.
Unique Winter Gardens.
Patent Spring Floor.
Perfect Ventilation.
Brilliant Illumination.
Kaleidescopic Effects.
Luxurious Lounge.
American Soda Fountain.
OPENING NIGHT, SATURDAY, 29th SEPTEMBER.
Dances and Functions Arranged For.

THE GRAFTON PICTURE HOUSE
TO-DAY, 12-10.30 p.m.
"THE VALLEY OF SILENT MEN,"
With ALMA RUBENS.
From the Story by James Oliver Curwood.
THURSDAY—"PINK GODS."
From the Novel by CYNTHIA STOCKLEY.

WOMEN'S INDEPENDENT ASSOCIATION
(NON-PARTY).
FIRST PUBLIC MEETING
(FOR MEN AND WOMEN),
MANSION HOUSE,
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY),
27th, AT 8 P.M.
Speakers include—Lady Desart, Madame de Markievicz, Mrs. Noel Guinness, Prof. Mary Hayden, Miss Ffrench Mullen, Miss Hoey, Mrs. Nicholls, Mrs. Palmer, etc.

WHIST DRIVE AND DANCE
FULLER'S BAND.
PRIZE FOR TOP SCORE, £5.
VALUABLE OTHER PRIZES.
IERNE HALL, RUTLAND SQUARE,
MONDAY NEXT, 8 O'C. SHARP.
ADMISSION 2/6
The proceeds will be applied to the charitable object for which Carnival was recently held in Blackrock.

DRUMCONDRA LAWN TENNIS CLUB
DANCE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING, (7.30-11 p.m.), and every Thursday Evening during the Season in the
METROPOLE BALLROOM.
Open to Visitors. Evening Dress Optional.
ADELAIDE MELODY BAND
(AUGMENTED).

WOUNDED SOLDIERS' COMFORTS FUND.
A CINDERELLA
In Aid of above,
Will be held at
GRAND HOTEL,
GREYSTONES,
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 29th,
Commencing 8.30. Tickets, 5/- each.

CHAMBER MUSIC CONCERTS
IN AID OF TEACH ULTAIN.
FIRST CONCERT OF THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3rd,
8 P.M.,
35 DAWSON STREET
(Engineers' Hall).
Admission .... 2/6. Students .... 1/-.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.
GRAND CONCERT
Will be (D.V.) held
METROPOLITAN HALL,
LOWER ABBEY STREET,
On SATURDAY, 6th OCTOBER, 1923, at 8 p.m.
Artistes:—Miss Rhoda Coghill (Piano), Miss Jean Nolan (Soprano), Miss Petrie O'Hara (Violin), Miss Rosalind Cohen (Mezzo), Mr. T. G. Wallis (Tenor), Mr. Percy Whitehead (Baritone). Quartette for Two Pianos, Duet for Two Pianos, By Pupils of the Read School of Music. At the Piano—Mrs. Boxwell, Miss Rhoda Coghill, Mr. L. Braid.
Tickets and Plan of Hall at Pigott's, Grafton street. Body of Hall, 4/- and 3/-. Reserved. Balcony, 2/-. Unreserved.

ROYAL IRISH ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN.
PUBLIC COMPETITION
FOR EXHIBITIONS.
Examinations for Costeen Exhibitions will be held in December, 1923, in the following subjects, viz.:—PIANOFORTE, ORGAN, VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO.
Printed Regulations may be had at the Academy.
Entrance Fee—Five shillings for each subject.
Candidates must enter their names on or before November 15th, 1923.
DIPLOMAS AND CERTIFICATES OF PROFICIENCY IN TEACHING AND SOLO PERFORMANCES.
The next Examination for the above will be held at the Academy in December, 1923.
Printed Regulations may be had at the Academy.
Candidates must enter their names on or before November 15th, 1923.
C. E. GRAHAME HARVEY, Secretary.

ARCADIA, BRAY.
ENORMOUS SUCCESS.
DANCING
TO-NIGHT (WEDNESDAY),
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HARRISON'S BAND.
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Private Lessons by Appointment.
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ADVERTISEMENTS.

The following is the order of Advertisements in to-day's *Irish Times*:—

FIRST PAGE.
Births, Marriages, and Deaths.
Education.
Hotels.
Shipping.
Obituaries.
Legal Notices.
Horses.
SECOND PAGE.
Cycles and Motor Cars.
Dogs and Pigeons.
Situations Vacant and Wanted.
Medical.
Fulltons.
Schools.
FOURTH PAGE.
Amusements.
Public Notices.
THIRD PAGE.
Auctions.
Houses and Lands.
Specific Articles for Sale and Wanted.
Garden, etc.
Poultry, Eggs, Dairy, etc.
Furniture.
Music, Pianos, etc.
Dress for Sale & Wanted.
Horses, etc.
Dogs for Sale & Wanted.
Stabling to Let and Wanted.
Business Premises.
Houses to Let and Wanted.
Apartments.
Seaside and Country.
Miscellaneous.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

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6.45 ..... TWICE NIGHTLY ..... 9.0.
ALBERT WHELAN,
BENNETT and RICHARDS,
Winifred O'Connor, Alec Daimler & Dora Radie,
Alice Regan, Emilions, Little David Weir,
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LAST DAY OF
"THE SPORTING DUCHESS."
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At 4.10, 6.30, and 8.50. Great Programme.
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TO-DAY. TO-DAY. TO-DAY.
THE NEW PRODUCTION OF
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IMMORTAL STORY,
THE PRISONER OF ZENDA,
Produced by
REX INGRAM.
The Producer of
THE 4 HORSEMEN OF THE APOCALYPSE.
Showing twice daily at 3 o'clock and 8 o'clock.
Doors open at 2 o'clock and 7 o'clock, respectively.
FULL PROLOGUE AT EACH PERFORMANCE by
Mr. JOSEPH O'NEILL,
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Mr. FRANK J. FAY.
"This production is admitted to surpass the Play or the Book."
BOOK YOUR SEAT NOW.
BOOKING OFFICE OPEN
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COME TO EARLY PERFORMANCES.

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AFTERNOON CONCERT at 4 o'c.
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Mr. PLOTENJ-WORTH, Violinist.
Mr. ARTHUR TOMLIN, Humorist.
Booking Office—10 o'c.-1 o'c. and 3 o'c.-6 o'c.
OPEN AT LA SCALA DAILY.

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DANCING,
AFTERNOON TEA DANCES, 4 o'c. until 6 o'c.
TICKETS (including Tea), 3/6 DAILY.
EVERY EVENING, 8 o'clock until 11 o'clock.
TICKETS, 3/6. SATURDAY, 5/-.

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The Finest Coloured Jazz Band in Europe.
COME AND HEAR THEM FOR YOURSELF.

DANCING BALLROOM & OPERATIC.
MR., MRS., and MISS LEGGETT BYRNE.
Children's Classes—Tuesday, Thursday, & Saturday.
Do. Friday (in the "Imperial.")
Adult Classes—Tuesday and Thursday.
Private Lessons by Appointment.
Blues, Tango, 1925-4 Fox Trot, and Valse.
ADELAIDE ROAD. Ballroom 100ft. long.

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MUSIC—Adelaide Melody Band and Miss Welner.
Under the Direction of
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In Green, Drab, Black, and White.
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Green, White, Drab.
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TO ORDER, A SPECIALITY.
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ELEPHANT HOUSE,
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Also at CORK and LONDON.

THOMPSONS
READY FOR SERVICE SUITS,
4 TO 7 GNS.
8 WESTMORELAND STREET.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

A LECTURE
ON
CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
(Under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Dublin),
AT
35 MOLESWORTH STREET,
THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER,
AT 8 p.m.,
BY
MR. JOHN J. FLINN, C.S.
(Of Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.),
Member of the Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass.
All are cordially invited.
Doors Open 7.30 p.m. Admission Free.

COISDE CONNDAE BAILE ATHA CLIATH AGUS BAILE BEAN NA hEADAIR UM CHEARD-OIDEACHAIS.
CLONDALKIN TECHNICAL SCHOOL.
Classes will Re-open on
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27th SEPTEMBER.
Art, Building Trades, Irish.
HOWTH TECHNICAL CLASSES
Will Re-open on
TUESDAY, 2nd OCTOBER.
Domestic Economy, Irish.

IRISH INDUSTRY.
NOTICE.
OWING to the large demands for the ROBERTSON'S PATENT PEAT CUTTING AND PRESSING MACHINES, THE IRISH PEAT CUTTING SYNDICATE, 42 WESTLAND ROW, DUBLIN, are now about to Float a Public Company, both for the Manufacture and Working of these Machines. It is Mr. Robertson's intention to give every one the opportunity of holding one or more One Pound Shares in this Company. Shares will be reserved for all persons applying at an early date for same at the above address.
W. B. J. ROBERTSON, Manager.

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RE-OPENING
MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER,
AT WHITEFRIAR STREET SCHOOLS.
The only Gaelic College in Dublin teaching by the PHRASE METHOD. No formal Grammar or Phonetics. Whole time devoted to Oral Teaching of spoken Irish.
Note—Teaching Certificates will be presented, at opening meeting, to those who earned them.

TO-DAY'S ENGAGEMENTS.

Gaiety Theatre—"The Little Duchess," 2.30 and 7.45 p.m.
Theatre Royal—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Tivoli Theatre—Varieties, 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Olympia Theatre—"All Pep," 6.45 and 9 p.m.
Abbey Theatre—"Paul Twyning," 8.15 p.m.
Queen's Theatre—"Her Only Son," 6.45 and 8.45.
La Scala Theatre—"The Prisoner of Zenda," 3 and 8 p.m.
Metropole Cinema—"The Unveiling Hand."
Grafton Picture House—"The Valley of Silent Men," 12-10.30 p.m.
Pavilion, Dun Laoghaire—"The Sporting Duchess," 4.10, 6.30 and 8.50 p.m.
Dail Eireann, 2 p.m.
Catholic Temperance Association, Mansion House, Dublin Guardian, 2 p.m.
Vacation Law Sittings, 11 a.m.

The Irish Times.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1923.

NEWS SUMMARY.

IRELAND.

Mr. J. J. Walsh, Free State Postmaster-General, yesterday stated that the withdrawal of the mail train subsidy from the Great Northern Railway Company was dictated by economy. He added that he hoped to save £700,000 by due economy this year.

On Friday night a small boat was caught in a storm off the coast of Connemara. Two of its four occupants were drowned.

Yesterday the Pembroke (Dublin) Fire Brigade men struck because of the removal of two men. The Brigade officers remain on duty. Two hundred workmen in other departments struck work in sympathy with the firemen.

No steps have been taken by the Ministry of Industry to call another conference in Dublin in connection with the strike at the docks, but it is possible that the parties may be brought together next week.

At Mullingar yesterday informations were refused in the case in which Private Michael Mullally was charged with the murder of Corporal Bracken by shooting him with a rifle at Mullingar Waterworks.

A temperance programme put forward by the Congress of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation in Dublin yesterday included a reduction by half of the number of publichouses, enforced closing on Sundays and election days, curtailed hours of opening on other days, and an amendment of the laws relating to drink in clubs.

Sir Montague Barlow, British Minister of Labour, paid a visit to Belfast yesterday and had a conference with the Northern Labour Minister and others regarding a scheme for the relief of unemployment in the six county area.

President Cosgrave in a statement on the industrial situation in the Dail last night uttered a warning about the enormous losses that the Free State is faced with in consequence of labour disputes. Employers and employed, he said, were equally to blame. There must be a spirit of compromise, and everybody must make sacrifices. He announced that the Government would finance a housing scheme if it was assured of the co-operation of employers and employed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Of sixty-eight miners who were overwhelmed by an inrush of water at the Talk... pit yesterday, three were brought up dead and 21 rescued. Forty-four are missing, and it is feared that they may have perished in the black damp and the flood.

ABROAD.

Chinese bandits sacked a town in Honan Province, and carried off two women missionaries.

The German Premiers have agreed with the Chancellor that further resistance in the Ruhr is useless. A proclamation ordering the cessation of resistance will be made to-day or to-morrow. Extremist threats to revolt are not expected to materialise on a serious scale.

The findings of the Ambassadors' Conference Inquiry Commission into the Janina murders are that the crime was political, and that Greece was guilty of negligence.

Heavy fighting is reported from Bulgaria, where the Communist revolt appears to be spreading.

Thousands of the victims of the Japanese earthquake are stated to be huddling in kennels. The Government has made a grant of 100 million yen for housing, and 300 million yen for the purchase of food abroad.

The Labour Crisis.

In *Dail Eireann* yesterday President Cosgrave made his eagerly awaited statement on the industrial situation. It was a disappointing statement; for he failed to advance any concrete proposals to meet a situation which he describes quite rightly as "very, very serious." The economic position of the Free State is thoroughly bad. Even in the best circumstances the country was bound to experience a severe reaction after the constant sapping of its economic marrow during six years of political turmoil; but no sooner had political peace been secured than industrial strife began. Commercial activity in the Free State has been almost at a stand-still since the middle of July. The figures which were quoted by President Cosgrave contain a grave warning. In July the exports of bacon from the Free State amounted to £145,667; in August their value was £15,449. Eggs fell during the same period from £225,269 to £192,971. During the months of June, July and August, 1922, the number of our cattle exports was 90,836; this year it was only 23,534. Other exports have diminished in a like degree. In addition to the losses which the country is sustaining in this way, a large army of workless men has come into existence, prices are being maintained at a fantastically high level, and the Government is saddled with a paralysing burden of debt.

President Cosgrave recognises these facts. He insists that the cost of production and the cost of living must be reduced, and he appeals for a "reasonable spirit of compromise" on all sides. Referring to the present industrial disputes, he said that both parties were equally to blame for the situation which had arisen. The Government, he said, could not ask for a reduction in wages or for increased output unless "the other side"—the employers—were prepared to give "more generous consideration" to the claims and needs of the workers. We fear that the President is putting the cart before the horse. The cost of living depends in the first instance on the cost of labour. While wages are high prices cannot be low. The vicious circle must be broken somewhere, and at present the only reasonable procedure is to make a start with wages. Irish traders are being forced to compete with producers who are undercutting them at every turn; yet Labour announces solemnly that wages must not be touched until the cost of living falls. Surely President Cosgrave must recognise that the Free State employers have shown remarkable patience in waiting almost two years before they took the step which was taken by their *confrères* across the Channel in 1921. There is no point in pretending that Labour is not chiefly to blame for the added tribulations to which the Free State has been exposed. Employers are not archangels, but on this occasion they happen to be in the right.

The statement which was published by the Dublin Employers' Federation on Monday puts their case extremely well. No amount of sophistry or special pleading can gainsay the facts of the dockers' strike, which, in the last analysis, is the most potent cause of our economic troubles at the moment. In 1914 Dublin dockers worked 60 hours per week, for which they were paid 30s. In 1920 their wages were 90s. for 46 hours, and when they struck work in July they were getting 78s. In Belfast the present wage of the dockers is 64s., while in Glasgow, Liverpool and London it is 55s. How can Dublin hope to compete with Belfast in such circumstances? How can the Free State establish itself as a trading community while wages are so high? When a business finds itself unable to earn a reasonable profit one of two things must happen. Either it must throw up the sponge altogether or it must reduce its costs. There can be no compromise between these alternatives; and the whole industrial community of the Free State finds itself in that position to-day. Labour is divided against itself. The men who might be inclined to face economic facts are being over-ruled by firebrands whose only object is the promotion of trouble, and unless the Government supports the employers now in their firm stand Irish industry will perish. Undoubtedly, no stone ought to be left unturned to combat the unscrupulous "profiteer," but no useful purpose can be served by shirking the essential problem. Indeed, national bankruptcy lies that way.

The Drink Problem.

One of the main causes of economic depression was ignored yesterday by speakers in *Dail Eireann*, but the omission was rectified in another place. We cannot be surprised that some of the speeches at the Congress of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation struck a note of discouragement and disappointment. It used to be said that "Ireland sober would be Ireland free"; but we find to-day that Ireland free is not Ireland sober. Here, as in so many other ways, the years of civil strife have left us a bitter legacy of moral and material debasement. In the first place, the administration of the licensing laws has been relaxed. The abuse of liquor is more feasible and more prevalent than it was under British rule. There are many parts of the country where public-houses, clubs and shebeens do a roaring trade at all hours of the day and night. In the next place, people are more tolerant of the vice of drunkenness and the sanctions which formerly restrained it have ceased to be effective. The spectacle of drunken or tipsy boys and girls no longer seems to shock the public conscience. It was admitted at the Congress that the decree of a bishop is no longer potent to suppress the manufacture of poteen in his diocese. While these conditions prevail all efforts of social and economic progress must struggle under a heavy handicap. We have not the least doubt that drink is directly responsible for a vast amount of the industrial trouble, the intellectual apathy, the dirt and disease, the crime ordinary and "political" that afflict the Ireland of to-day. Dr. Coffey did not speak extravagantly when he said that the nation was "doped and drugged by alcoholic indulgence." The real cure must be found in education and in measures of social reform; but these things cannot come quickly, and in the meanwhile the flagrant facilities for the sale of drink must be reduced. The Free State Government's Bill for the limitation of hours of sale throughout the country is something to the good, but it is not nearly enough. We think that the Federation's programme of reform will have the general approval of thoughtful Irishmen. Certainly its demand for the closing of at least one-half of the public-houses in the Free State is justified entirely by the squalid and horrid facts of the case. Of course, the owners of the abolished houses would seek compensation, and ought to get it on terms of strict justice. The greater part of such compensation would be levied on the surviving traffic, and the taxpayers' share of the burden would be lightened almost immediately by the resulting improvement in the country's social and economic conditions. We are glad to learn that the Civic Guard is attacking the illegal manufacture and sale of liquor with much energy, but the proportions of the evil make its task almost hopeless. The Legislature must act drastically and fearlessly if strong drink is not to remain the tyrant of our national destinies.

Protected Industry.

Major Bryan Cooper was informed yesterday of the Government's intention to make a statement on the Fiscal Commission's suggestion that the Protection of Industries Act ought to be repealed. The statement will be awaited with much interest and no little anxiety by the public and the commercial community. In advising the repeal of the Act the Fiscal Commission pointed out that the protected articles were not made in Ireland and that the revenue derived from the impost was not sufficient to justify the trouble and expense which the Act entailed. The report raised the hopes of the motor industry and of other affected trades, especially as a similar proposal advocating the repeal of the Dyestuffs Act was adopted and the repealing Act was passed shortly before the dissolution of the late *Dail*. Finance Ministers, however, are apt to take a narrower view than fiscal experts on the question whether the amount of revenue produced by a particular tax repays the cost of collection. It has been rumoured persistently that, in respect at least to the most important of the protected articles—motor cars—the amount of revenue which has been received is held to justify the retention of the duty. We must hope that, if such a conclusion has been reached, it is based on the most careful study of the question; for the public will be disappointed and will wish to be assured that the right thing is being done.

There is a widespread feeling that it is the Government's paramount business to stimulate trade and that it could secure the needed revenue by selling licences to the large number of cars which the abolition of the duty would bring into the Free State.

Old Maps.

Cartography is a science that has its victories not less than Egyptology and physics; yet the names of the old map-makers, the diversity and extent of their labours and the gifts of imagination with which they were endowed are little known or appreciated. The acquisition by the British Museum of the recently discovered map of the world made by Contarini at Venice, in 1506, and the publicity which has been given to it, may win for the ancient cosmographers a niche in the popular imagination. The Contarini map is important because it is, so far as is known, the first printed map that shows the discoveries of Christopher Columbus and his contemporaries. At the time when it was made the West Indies, Newfoundland and other parts of the New World discovered by the Spanish and Portuguese navigators were still assumed to be outlying portions of Eastern Asia. It must be remembered that in those days men looked to the past rather than to the future as the fountain of wisdom. While the contemporary makers of nautical charts, such as La Cosa and Canerio, tried to put the latest geographical discoveries in their proper cartographical places, the more academic map-makers made it their business to combine the old fiction with the new fact. Perhaps, the most interesting thing in the Contarini map is its incorporation of Columbus's own belief that he had reached "Champa," a fabulous Asiatic kingdom that was supposed to be immediately east of Cochin China. A schoolboy to-day knows more geography than Columbus ever knew, but he may well envy the great explorer his ignorance—and his opportunities.

THE FREE STATE LABOUR CRISIS.

AN AUTOMATIC LAW.
(BY ARTIFEX.)

While strikes, lock-outs and conferences follow one another with bewildering speed, the goal of national stability daily recedes. Extremists upon one side call upon the Government to apply some indefinite kind of force to some unnamed persons as the final way to solve a baffling economic problem. Extremists upon the other side shout, "Down with Capital," without having any clear conception of what "Capital" means. Between these extremes is the overwhelming mass of well-disposed, but helpless, employers and wage-earners, earnestly but vainly struggling to find a basis of accommodation—some formula upon which wages may continue to be paid. While the miserable consumer—the "profiteering," the mass of small shopkeepers barely manage to make ends meet by charging exorbitant rates of profit upon rapidly diminishing sales.

* * * *

Is the crash inevitable? Upon one condition, and one condition only, it can surely be avoided. That condition is that the ill—whether our haunt be the Chamber of Commerce or Liberty Hall—realise that we are the common victims of ruthless economic law—a law just as impersonal, as automatic and as inevitable as the law which ordains that water shall not run up-hill. The incidence of that law enabled the leaders of Liberty Hall to increase the members of the Transport Union from less than 20,000 in 1914 to something like 100,000 two years ago. Currency inflation—not ordained at Beresford place, but at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—forced money wages upwards, and the Transport Union took full advantage of the opportunity to show its supposed power to secure higher wages for its members. As inflation continued, membership automatically grew. Then came the moment, two years ago, when Whitehall decided to reverse its policy. Currency deflation, with its automatic result of decreasing prices and decreasing rates of wages, was decreed. Liberty Hall leaders found themselves in a deadly dilemma. Having said nothing about the automatic effect of inflation on wage increases, the leaders found themselves gagged at the critical moment by their previous policy of "make believe." They dare not say: "Your wages really went up because the British Treasury inflated currency, and now they must come down because the policy of inflation has been reversed."

But if Liberty Hall leaders failed to understand or to expound these vitally important facts to their supporters, what about the Chamber of Commerce and Employers' Federation? Can either of these bodies refer to any record of their proceedings or any effort which they have made to enlighten the darkness of the public mind upon these factors and influences of dominating importance? I can find no such record. Yet it was their business to know and to explain the effect of changing monetary policies on wages and prices.

* * * *

Now let us turn to Upper Merrion street. Our Ministry of Industry and Commerce has initiated numerous strike conferences and conducted them behind closed doors; but I can find no record of any effort of the Ministry to educate the public mind upon the subject of monetary law, the effects of which we are all making futile efforts to evade. Why this silence? How long is it to be maintained? How can it be most effectively broken? May I offer a suggestion? Let the Ministry convene a Joint Committee—three representatives selected by the Irish Labour Party and three by the Chamber of Commerce, with a chairman appointed by the Government. Let that tribunal sit daily in public. Call for its reports, within, say, two months, upon such terms of reference as these:—"To inquire into, and report upon, the incidence of rates of wages upon national stability." Call upon the Press to supply the fullest possible reports of its proceedings. By such means raise the whole question from a series of sectional disputes and secret negotiations to its true dimensions and interest as a great and urgent national issue. At the least this procedure would constitute a great act of public education. Problems quite insoluble in to-day's darkness and ignorance would begin to resolve themselves in the dry light of a recognised law and the wholesome atmosphere of informed public discussion.

* * * *

There is another alternative. Wages rates may be maintained; they may even be increased. The simple expedient of a money-printing press is always available. Just as German or Russian wage-earners receive paper of thousands of marks or roubles every week, so can the workers of the Free State increase their nominal wages and grow more hungry. Why do I mention this? Because it is the only alternative to adjustment of the wages of Dublin with those of Liverpool—of Dundalk with those of Newry. Let Labour leaders—who know the inevitable disaster which the printing machine expedient means for wage-earners—beware of their words and actions. There are other influences only waiting the opportune moment at which to force an Irish currency upon an unsuspecting and unprepared public. He who runs may read.

FREE STATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Last night's *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Free State Executive Council have appointed Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., Attorney-General of the Irish Free State.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. St. George, late resident magistrate for South Tipperary, has lodged a claim for £90 for guns belonging to him, which were taken from the old police barrack in Clonmel.

Mr. T. Stokes, Poulakenny, Kilshenkin, has lodged a claim for £500 for a large quantity of hay and corn recently burned in his farmyard.

The death has occurred at Matlock of Mr. Thomas Henry Ladd, in his 95th year. He was one of the oldest members of the legal profession in the Midlands, but retired forty years ago.

HASSAN AND FLECKER.

THE LAST PARNASSIAN.

Just a year ago, sitting in a shabby hotel of Bloomsbury square, where James Elroy Flecker himself had often sat, I felt as I read how Hassan, the confectioner of Bagdad, came to make the Golden Journey to Samarkand, that if wit and weirdness, ballet and dramatic buffoonery, are assets towards the success of a modern play—well, then, this beautiful book of studied subtleties would surely pull long queues if once it took on life before some London footlights.

The book of Hassan was only then published, and Flecker, associated with all the romantic glamour of an early death, became the idol of the literary Press. Of course, the popular Press took up the echo, and ever since, while the play was being prepared for production by the Beandean Company, the Flecker legend grew, and then sent so many admirers to His Majesty's Theatre that Thursday afternoon found the house full, and as many more unable to gain admission for that night's first performance. But yet the gilt of a first night looks rather dull on a London stage when it is known that the British theatre-goers were, for once, forestalled—and then by Germans, who managed some years ago in Berlin to produce a play, which was primarily written for the Londoner, and would have been produced in the autumn of 1914, with the aid of an excellent collaborator, as Flecker wrote that year, but for the European tragedy.

"It is doesn't give the public shivers down the back, I'll never write again," said Flecker early in 1914, but shivers Flecker never anticipated shook the British public instead, and so the play had to postpone its nativity until Thursday night, notwithstanding Shavian opinions in favour of its Elizabethan flavour, and even notwithstanding the efforts of some Dublin parlour players.

THE GOLDEN JOURNEY.

Now, apart from the disappointments of recent years, we are still eager to know why, and in what manner of play, did Hassan the confectioner, so sweetening to Baldad's high society, take this Golden Journey to Samarkand—was it like Marco Polo's journey or the rambles of the Caliph Vathek? We first meet Hassan, as a poor sweetmeater, barely able to afford sugar, and yet so much a poet as to purloin a Persian carpet; a fat man, grey and greasy, and yet so madly in love with Yasmin, an Eastern merry widow, that he risks his reputation as a safe man and offers love to this Paradox of Paradise (whose affections swing lightly between poetry, pastry, and bank balances!), only to find himself at the wrong end of a jugful of water, and finally bundled into a basket that, with Fate's perversity, lifts him into fame, and, incidentally, into the palace of Rafi, King of the Beggars, where he meets Haroun, Caliph of the Faithful, Peacock of the World, and Prisoner of the King of the Beggars.

With an act of ingenuity, rare even in a poet, Hassan effects the Caliph's escape, and then, with the aspect of an acrobatic politician who just avoids the end of the poll, the confectioner steps into the highest office in Bagdad, like every caterer of the public appetite. And so the play of "Hassan" runs its course, like a delightful tale from "The Arabian Nights," without having any clear conception of what "Capital" means. Between these extremes is the overwhelming mass of well-disposed, but helpless, employers and wage-earners, earnestly but vainly struggling to find a basis of accommodation—some formula upon which wages may continue to be paid. While the miserable consumer—the "profiteering," the mass of small shopkeepers barely manage to make ends meet by charging exorbitant rates of profit upon rapidly diminishing sales.

* * * *

Is the crash inevitable? Upon one condition, and one condition only, it can surely be avoided. That condition is that we are all—whether our haunt be the Chamber of Commerce or Liberty Hall—realise that we are the common victims of ruthless economic law—a law just as impersonal, as automatic and as inevitable as the law which ordains that water shall not run up-hill. The incidence of that law enabled the leaders of Liberty Hall to increase the members of the Transport Union from less than 20,000 in 1914 to something like 100,000 two years ago. Currency inflation—not ordained at Beresford place, but at Treasury Chambers, Whitehall—forced money wages upwards, and the Transport Union took full advantage of the opportunity to show its supposed power to secure higher wages for its members. As inflation continued, membership automatically grew. Then came the moment, two years ago, when Whitehall decided to reverse its policy. Currency deflation, with its automatic result of decreasing prices and decreasing rates of wages, was decreed. Liberty Hall leaders found themselves in a deadly dilemma. Having said nothing about the automatic effect of inflation on wage increases, the leaders found themselves gagged at the critical moment by their previous policy of "make believe." They dare not say: "Your wages really went up because the British Treasury inflated currency, and now they must come down because the policy of inflation has been reversed."

But if Liberty Hall leaders failed to understand or to expound these vitally important facts to their supporters, what about the Chamber of Commerce and Employers' Federation? Can either of these bodies refer to any record of their proceedings or any effort which they have made to enlighten the darkness of the public mind upon these factors and influences of dominating importance? I can find no such record. Yet it was their business to know and to explain the effect of changing monetary policies on wages and prices.

* * * *

Now let us turn to Upper Merrion street. Our Ministry of Industry and Commerce has initiated numerous strike conferences and conducted them behind closed doors; but I can find no record of any effort of the Ministry to educate the public mind upon the subject of monetary law, the effects of which we are all making futile efforts to evade. Why this silence? How long is it to be maintained? How can it be most effectively broken? May I offer a suggestion? Let the Ministry convene a Joint Committee—three representatives selected by the Irish Labour Party and three by the Chamber of Commerce, with a chairman appointed by the Government. Let that tribunal sit daily in public. Call for its reports, within, say, two months, upon such terms of reference as these:—"To inquire into, and report upon, the incidence of rates of wages upon national stability." Call upon the Press to supply the fullest possible reports of its proceedings. By such means raise the whole question from a series of sectional disputes and secret negotiations to its true dimensions and interest as a great and urgent national issue. At the least this procedure would constitute a great act of public education. Problems quite insoluble in to-day's darkness and ignorance would begin to resolve themselves in the dry light of a recognised law and the wholesome atmosphere of informed public discussion.

* * * *

There is another alternative. Wages rates may be maintained; they may even be increased. The simple expedient of a money-printing press is always available. Just as German or Russian wage-earners receive paper of thousands of marks or roubles every week, so can the workers of the Free State increase their nominal wages and grow more hungry. Why do I mention this? Because it is the only alternative to adjustment of the wages of Dublin with those of Liverpool—of Dundalk with those of Newry. Let Labour leaders—who know the inevitable disaster which the printing machine expedient means for wage-earners—beware of their words and actions. There are other influences only waiting the opportune moment at which to force an Irish currency upon an unsuspecting and unprepared public. He who runs may read.

FREE STATE ATTORNEY-GENERAL

Last night's *Dublin Gazette* announces that the Free State Executive Council have appointed Mr. Hugh Kennedy, K.C., Attorney-General of the Irish Free State.

CLAIMS FOR COMPENSATION.

Mr. St. George, late resident magistrate for South Tipperary, has lodged a claim for £90 for guns belonging to him, which were taken from the old police barrack in Clonmel.

Mr. T. Stokes, Poulakenny, Kilshenkin, has lodged a claim for £500 for a large quantity of hay and corn recently burned in his farmyard.

The death has occurred at Matlock of Mr. Thomas Henry Ladd, in his 95th year. He was one of the oldest members of the legal profession in the Midlands, but retired forty years ago.

COURT AND PERSONAL.

Princess Beatrice, who has been in residence at Carisbrooke Castle for some time, drove to Parkhurst Barracks yesterday, where, as Governor of the Isle of Wight, she inspected the 1st Royal Ulster Rifles, before their departure for Cologne to join the British Army of Occupation on the Rhine. The Princess will remain at Newport for another month, but will leave for Kensington Palace in time for the Royal wedding in November.

* * * *

The Duchess of Aosta and her son, the Duc de Spoleto, have left London for Rome. The Duc d'Ondes d'Isola left London on Monday for Paris. The latest foreign arrivals include the Marquis and Marquise de Viana, the Marquis de Coquilla, and the Marquis de Cayo del Rey. General Vicomte de la Panouse has returned to the French Embassy from Paris, where the Vicomtesse de la Panouse is remaining till November.

* * * *

The Marchioness of Lansdowne, who was staying with her daughter, Lady Osborne Beauclerk, at Curraghmore, at the beginning of the month, has joined the Marquis of Lansdowne at Bowood. During her stay in Ireland she visited Dereen, County Kerry, which was destroyed by fire two years ago. Elizabeth Marchioness of Ormonde will cross to Ireland shortly with her daughters, Lady Beatrice Pole-Carew and Lady Constance Butler. They will stay with the Earl and Countess of Ossory at Kilkenny Castle for the unveiling of the memorial to the

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

PRESIDENT'S GRAVE SPEECH IN THE DAIL.

APPEAL FOR COMPROMISE.

A TIME WHEN EVERYBODY MUST MAKE SACRIFICES.

In the Dail yesterday President Cosgrave gave a serious and even depressing description of the Free State's economic position. The disputes between Capital and Labour, he said, had inflicted enormous losses on the country, and without a spirit of compromise there could be no hope of advancement for commerce and industry.

"Both sides," he said, "are equally to blame, or, at least, each side can be charged with a considerable portion of the blame. The cost of production must be reduced, but the Government would not be justified in asking Labour to accept lower wages and to increase output unless the employers agreed to a reduction of profits. Every section of the community must share the burden. There must be fewer luxuries. It is a time when sacrifices must be made if we are to survive or advance."

The President announced that the Government would finance a housing scheme if it received an assurance that employers and employed would co-operate in making it a success.

PRESIDENT'S REVIEW.

HOW TRADE HAS SUFFERED.

President Cosgrave said that the Government had been considering, not so much industrial unrest as the whole economic outlook at the moment, which might, perhaps, be more responsible for the industrial unrest than the mere accident of a dispute here or an interruption of business throughout the country. The number of these disputes and the industrial unrest were matters of the most serious importance to the community.

A great number of employers in a great number of trades sought a reduction of wages which was violently resisted by the men. The shipping services were dislocated, some ports being almost closed, and the net result of this on the export of cattle and agricultural produce was much that the country was faced with enormous losses. He had figures there giving comparison between the months of July and August for bacon, eggs, fish, margarine, oats, and spirits. In July £145,657 worth of bacon was exported as against £15,499 worth in August. The other figures were:—Eggs—July, £295,260; August, £192,971. Fish—July, £32,123; August, £2,369. Margarine—July, £6,951; August, £959. Oats—July, £15,000, as against £6,000 for August. Spirits—July, £40,000, as against £10,000 for August.

The case of cattle was more serious. The total number of cattle for the months of June, July, and August, 1922, was 90,836, as against 23,534 for this year.

He had figures which were rather remarkable. For the twelve months ended March of this year the total importation, in tons, of barley into Ireland was 11,734, and for the corresponding period of the previous twelve months up to March, 1922, the total was 95,711 tons—that was to say, more than twice what had been imported during the last twelve months. For the years 1909 to 1913 the average was 60,400 tons. For malt for the year 1922 the figure was 30,000, and for 1923 it was 5,000.

LOSS AND HARDSHIP.

That, he continued, indicated that something more than importation of stuff affected prices, that it was not a question of excess of imports that affected the prices, that there must be something else. From investigations they had made they had discovered that the business in Cork was at a standstill, that the bacon trade was closed down, and that other disputes were causing grave loss and hardship.

In a special report to him the Ministry of Industry and Commerce pointed out that the present was not the time, after having sustained very severe losses during the past few years, when the country could afford the luxury of industrial unrest. The Government, was appealing to both parties in those disputes, both of whom, from any examination he could bring to bear on the subject, were equally to blame, or at least each could be charged with a considerable portion of the blame. They were faced with a very serious situation. Agriculture was the mainstay of the country, and everyone with a knowledge of the industry saw that agriculture was not now an economic proposition, a paying concern, and there was no prospect of any great improvement in them.

From all sides one heard that the costs of production exceeded the prices that could be obtained for the produce. It was obvious that there must be some reduction in the cost of production. Otherwise they were making a present of their goods to the purchasers. It appeared to the Government that unless a very considerable reduction could be effected in the cost of living the cost of production would not and could not come down.

Every single order in the community was to blame. The fallacies that had been handed about on the shortage of output, the fallacies of those who made money easily during the war, had now to be unlearned, and the whole economic situation, from the rich banker to the poorest workingman, had to be considered in all its aspects. They could not afford to pay one per cent. bank interest more than they paid in England, and they could not afford to pay for labour more than they were paying in richer countries more industrially developed. Unless there was a reasonable spirit of compromise from every section of the community there would be very little hope of advancement in commerce or in industry. (Hear, hear.)

FEWER LUXURIES.

If there was to be a low price for agricultural produce in the future there must be a lessening of the cost of production; they would have to put up with fewer of the luxuries and less of the extravagance to which they had become accustomed by years of prosperity during the war. From the information gained by the experts engaged by the Government, it was not possible to maintain the present high wages and high prices. But it was unreasonable to expect a reduction in wages without a reduction in prices. The Government was not unmindful of the danger of propounding those headlines to a community that had become accustomed to high prices and high wages. There was the price of bread and the price of another article—which some called an article of food, others a luxury, others an infamy—beer or porter. The rates of local authorities were beyond the capacity of the people to bear, and a reduction would have to take place. (Hear, hear.) Everyone would not alone have to be satisfied with less, but also would have to contribute something to the general burden. It was a time when sacrifices had to be made if they were to survive or to advance.

The signs of industry that he had seen, everywhere he had been, on the Continent, were more remarkable than in Dublin or in any town in Ireland.

The examination that had been made into transport and transport charges in the Free State disclosed that they were higher than in any other country. That was attributed to various causes—by some to high wages, by others to high profits, and the conditions some people claimed they were entitled to because they did not know when their business was to be free from interruption. The Government had come to the conclusion that it would not be justified in asking for a reduction in wages or an increase in output unless the other side agreed to a reduction of profits and to a more generous consideration of the claims and needs of those who were a necessary and inseparable part of business, the working classes. So far as the Government had been able to find out it was impossible to anticipate in the near future a greater consumption of goods, and any extension of business at all could only come from the generous co-operation of all—all sections of the community must unite to solve what was a very serious and a very important phase in the national life.

The Government had taken up with particular activity the question requiring the greatest attention and the closest study in this country—the question of housing—and it was prepared, so far as the resources of the nation would permit, to provide money for a very big scheme, granted that they got from the employers and the employes such consideration and such guarantees as would enable them to make a success of the scheme, giving as near as possible an economic house. The Government was trying to take away from one section of the community a long-standing cause of complaint, and, at the same time, were asking from that section a contribution to the solution of the problem—a real contribution which would benefit themselves and would not interfere with their income to any unreasonable extent. It also asked the other section to contribute its portion by a reduction of prices that would give the scheme the possibility of success.

The Government was not satisfied with the co-operation with the Commission dealing with "profiteering." In some instances it was impossible to get information or replies to questions; in other instances it was equally impossible to get the necessary information asked. It looked as if there was a conspiracy on one side to keep up prices, and on the other a conspiracy to keep up wages.

If each party to the industrial disputes would endeavour to do its part the housing scheme would absorb a considerable portion of the unemployed. Capital had been held up, and a certain oiling of the machinery of industry had to be effected. There would have to be development on the part of business people, but that development would only come when there was greater stability in business. Unquestionably, there would be much more employment in the country in the early spring of next year. In the intervening period the Government's proposals would be evolved, and an effort would be made to bring the disputing parties together in a spirit of good-will and co-operation, and with a desire to end those disputes, once and for all, or at least to enable some machinery to be formed that would settle disputes in the future. If that were done the Government would afford every possible facility, and as far as the resources of the country would permit would place money at the disposal of both parties.

THE BARLEY PROBLEM.

The question of barley was bound up with the larger question. Unless the cost of living could be reduced considerably, it was obvious that people could not continue to grow barley. He thought that it would be admitted that the Government had endeavoured to point out to employers and to employés that it was not by asserting too loudly the claims of one or the demands of the other that improvement could be effected. The need of the moment was for everybody to add as much as he possibly could to the stability and the wealth of the country. They could only do that by doing an honest day's work, employer and employé.

If they were to build on such a foundation there was certainly hope for the future. The best hope that he could see at the moment was an entrance into the settling of these disputes, animated by a desire to succeed, and in bringing about that they would do their part, even though they did not actually succeed in bringing about a settlement.

THE LABOUR VIEW.

Mr. Johnson said that before the dissolution they had a discussion on a motion calling for a conference regarding economic disputes, with a view to finding the best method of providing regularity and permanence of employment, and though that resolution had been accepted they had not had that conference. Notwithstanding the failure of the employers to accept the position set out in the motion, he was still hopeful that they would have the conference, and that some means of adjusting these differences would be found.

He was driven to the conclusion that there was needed not a mere patch-up of the disputes, in the expectation that they would break out again when the opportunity served either side, but a change in the minds of both parties; something in the nature of a crusade for the common good. He had hoped that if there was a conference such as the one suggested they might be able to put forward the proposition that the employers, as well as the workers in an industry, should approach each other with the thought and with the understanding that they were joint workers in the industry, and that it was as workers in the industry that they were seeking recognition and payment.

He believed that such a proposition, if accepted, would draw from the workingmen of the country a response such as had not been experienced before. Unfortunately the employer instead of looking upon the employe as being a co-worker looked upon him in the light of a servant, and one from whom he was to derive a profit. As co-workers a basis for agreement could be found—the basis of common service, all united for the common good.

The worker was not unreasonable, but, complained Mr. Johnson, there had been no attempt to alter the relationship between himself and the employer, and in his opinion that was the key to the future good of the country. Regarding the housing question, Mr. Johnson said that the workers engaged in the building trade would give as large an output as any others engaged in similar trades elsewhere.

THE OTHER SIDE.

Major Bryan Cooper said that he disagreed with the remarks of the previous speakers as to the spirit which existed in this country between employers and workers. Mr. Johnson said that there was an absence of co-operation between them, and that the employer always said, "I am master," where the employé was concerned. He did not think that that statement could be substantiated; on the contrary, he held that the facts refuted it. Without being egotistic, he might say that in his own particular case the relations between himself and his workers were of a most friendly nature, and if any of them required "a turn" done they found him willing to do it.

In the firm of Guinness a most friendly spirit had always existed between the management and the employés. Everyone knew that thousands and thousands of farmers took off their coats and worked side by side with the labourers in the field, and had refreshments when the day's labour was over. That was the spirit which was being infused into their whole national life. If they went on in the same entrance into the settling of these disputes, animated by a desire to succeed, and in bringing about that they would do their part, even though they did not actually succeed in bringing about a settlement.

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Mr. O'Mahony said that it was admitted that there was no greater grievance than the housing question, so far as the working classes were concerned. Until a spirit of co-operation existed between builders and workers no scheme of national housing was possible. The house that cost £750 in Ireland was erected at less than half that amount in England, and the rent of corresponding houses was lower than the rents charged in Ireland. They were building more costly houses, and getting less rent for them.

If they were to provide for the absorbing

(Continued on Page 6, Column 1.)

THE MAIL TRAIN SUBSIDY.

MR. J. J. WALSH AND ECONOMY.

ANTICIPATED SAVING OF £700,000.

It is now learned definitely that the Irish Free State Government's £20,000 subsidy to the Great Northern Railway Company will be withdrawn at the end of this month; in other words, the Government will cease to control the company's mail trains.

This intention has been intimated to the British postal authorities, who have accepted the responsibility of notifying the railway company. The fact that the notification to the company will come from the British authorities is rather the result of a contract entered into between the two parties in 1907, the operation of which agreement was, of course, continued by the Free State Government.

While mail trains on the Great Southern systems are also subsidised or controlled by the Government, there is no similar intention in regard to them. The withdrawal of the subsidy from the Great Northern Company appears to be due to the fact that the great bulk of the Northern territory's mail traffic in recent times, under the continued administration of the Post Office in Northern Ireland by the British Government, has been diverted from the Kingstown-Holyhead route to the Fleetwood-Larne route.

So much was stated by Mr. J. J. Walsh, Free State Postmaster-General, in an interview yesterday with an *Irish Times* representative.

MR. WALSH'S STATEMENT.

Asked whether it was definite that the £20,000 subsidy had been withdrawn in respect of the Great Northern mail trains, Mr. Walsh replied affirmatively. "The British postal authorities," he said, "have been notified that that is the case, and, as the contract governing the control has been with them since 1907, they have accepted responsibility for notifying the railway company to that effect." Mr. Walsh added that his Government possessed a copy of the contract. The withdrawal of the subsidy would, he explained, date from the end of the present month.

Questioned as to whether the interests of the public would not suffer in consequence of the withdrawal of the subsidy, the Postmaster-General repeated that there would be no worsening of the mail service. "The same trains," he said, "will continue to run, and where travelling post offices have been effective in sorting deliveries to the smaller towns and villages, we are substituting arrangements that will serve equally well, and prove more economic.

Asked whether the Government subsidised any trains on the Great Southern or other lines, Mr. Walsh replied that that was so. Those subsidies, he mentioned, would be continued for the time being.

"It should be understood in connection with the Great Northern," he went on "that formerly the great bulk of the six-county mail traffic passed through Dun Laoghaire and Holyhead. The British Government, which still controls the Post Office in the six counties, have, in recent times, diverted the bulk of this traffic through Fleetwood and Larne. This is the outstanding factor with us in determining the discontinuance of the control. That determination, or decision, is based entirely on what we received. The old volume of traffic had continued as before, in all probability the control would have remained. Likewise, because of the more favourable hours of postage on our side, we have diverted most of the North of England and Scottish outgoing mail traffic to the Holyhead route. The only area that can possibly suffer from the change to an earlier night mail—that is the 6.30 p.m., as against the 6.20 p.m. mail formerly—is the Irish section of the Northern line, because of the transference of the Scottish and English mails to the night Holyhead train."

WEIGHING EXPENDITURE.

"We have to weigh carefully the expenditure of every pound," continued Mr. Walsh. "If we are satisfied that an increase of facilities will help the public as a whole, we are prepared to increase expenditure. If, on the other hand, we are satisfied that the public is not getting value for the money expended, we economise. The net result of this year's administration will be the saving of fully £700,000 to the Irish people, without any appreciable lessening of postal facilities or any appreciable worsening of the service. On this point I am emphatic. I am prepared to vouch for the fact that in a great many cases the facilities, compared with those of preceding years, are, notwithstanding the economies practised, actually considerably better, as in the case of the Dublin morning deliveries, and the full effect of this improvement will be observed when systems like the Great Southern and Rosslare are free of all obstructions—broken bridges, etc.

"We have schemes in hand," he continued, "which may, perhaps, take six months to mature, but which aim at the ultimate improvement and efficiency of the whole mail service beyond anything formerly enjoyed by the commercial community of this country. The increased efficiency of the mail service will not be the only effect, we hope, of those schemes. We hope that a system of greatly accelerated mail trains will secure the maximum of convenience to the travelling public. Before these schemes can thoroughly mature we must have normal conditions on the rail routes, and at the present time we are not prepared to press the companies to perform unreasonable things."

SAVING AND HOUSING.

Mr. Walsh went on to refer to a newspaper comment to the effect that the saving that would be effected by the Government in the case of the Great Northern Railway might conceivably result in the erection of 150 houses if the money were applied to housing subsidies. Bearing on that point, he urged the necessity for general national economy. Only by such economy, he declared, could the unemployment difficulty be eliminated.

"Taking the £100 a house subsidy—if and when the time comes that that will be sufficient—as a basis," he continued, "the £700,000 saved in this year's Post Office administration would provide for the immediate erection of 7,000 houses, and that would be sufficient to give employment to almost the entire unemployed population. That in itself ought to be a sufficient demonstration of the undoubted advantages that must accrue from extracting the last ounce of value from the moneys expended by the State. This saving is effected, not merely by 'cutting' foolish and unnecessary expenditure, but by speeding-up the output of our staffs so as to reach a higher level than any that has obtained within my own experience of the service. It necessarily comes to this—that we want value for the public moneys expended and an honest output from those engaged in public and private enterprise. When that stage is reached we can make some progress, but not until then."

Asked if his retrenchments had excited much criticism, Mr. Walsh answered—"Not nearly as much as we anticipated. Any fool can mis-spend public money," he added, "but it takes at least an element of courage to face criticism for retrenchments, since, as it seems, you cannot effect retrenchments without treading on somebody's corns."

FIGHTING IN BULGARIA.

VERY HEAVY CASUALTIES REPORTED.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BELGRADE, Monday.

There was fierce fighting throughout yesterday between the Revolutionaries and Government troops in South East Bulgaria. According to private information received here, the total casualties amount to about 20,000. (It is obvious that this figure should be accepted with great reserve.)

Sofia is without telegraphic connection with the South-East. The main railway line between Sofia and Constantinople is reported to have been completely destroyed. The three principal lines within Bulgaria—Sofia-Philoppopolis, Kazanlik-Varna and Zagora-Burgas—are also said to have been destroyed by rioting peasants and Communists.

The Marquis Curzon received the Portuguese President-elect, Senhor Gomes, and also the Spanish Ambassador, yesterday afternoon.

UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER.

RESISTANCE IN THE RUHR TO END.

GERMAN PREMIERS' DECISION.

DANGER OF EXTREMIST REVOLUTION.

An official *communiqué* issued in Berlin yesterday evening states:—

"The Prime Ministers of the German States deliberated this morning with the Empire Cabinet regarding the question of the cessation of passive resistance. After a statement by the Chancellor, the representatives of the States expressed their opinion.

"They were entirely unanimous in considering that, for motives of interior policy, and particularly those of a financial order, passive resistance should be terminated.

"It was also the unanimous opinion that it was the intentions and duty of the Government of the Reich to bring passive resistance to an end in a manner in conformity with the dignity and honour of the German people.

"All responsible leaders of the German States declared that, if an attempt was made to assail the unity of the Reich, they were grimly resolved to safeguard and defend this unity as an intangible possession of the Reich."

Reuter's Correspondent in Berlin adds that the Government of the Reich has circulated a telegram to the effect that in the case of internal disorders all authorities and officials of the Reich must strictly obey the orders of the Government of the Reich. Necessary emergency regulations will, in such event, be issued by the President later.

COST OF RESISTANCE POLICY.

DETERMINING FACTOR IN LEADERS' RESOLVE.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

Now that the State Premiers, as well as the representatives of the employers and workers in the Ruhr, are agreed that in unconditional surrender to France on the question of the abandonment of passive resistance in the Ruhr lies the sole hope of saving Germany from irremediable chaos, it only remains for Herr Stresemann to announce publicly that the Government regulations supporting the population of the Ruhr in their resistance are to be withdrawn, and he is expected to do this in his statement before the Reichstag on Thursday, or else before the Foreign Committee of the Reichstag to-morrow.

The factor which more than anything else convinced the State Premiers to-day of the utter futility of continuing the fight in the Ruhr was the chancellor's revelation that no less than 8,000 milliard marks would be needed to finance the struggle during next week. It was the need for finding such large sums, Herr Stresemann declared, that had caused the collapse of the mark and had chiefly influenced the Government in its decision to abandon the struggle.

The State Premiers, including, apparently, Dr. Von Knilling, the Bavarian Premier, were convinced by the facts and figures brought forward by the Chancellor of the hopelessness of Germany's position, and realized that unconditional surrender would have to be made, and that the question of the release of political prisoners and the return of those expelled from the Ruhr would have to be left to the generosity of the French at the eventual negotiations.

CIVIL WAR THREAT.

What is going to happen in Germany now is a question no one can answer. The air is full of rumours of impending outbreaks, either by the Nationalists or by Communists, but these need not be taken very seriously.

There is no doubt that the ultra-Nationalists are furious at the collapse of passive resistance in the Ruhr and the Government's surrender to France. They would joyfully welcome a *coup* which would overthrow the Stresemann Government, but they are not at present strong enough to carry out such a *coup* by force, and they, therefore, prefer to bide their time. That time, they are convinced, will come when it is made clear to the German people that surrender to France has not helped Germany in the least.

As regards the Communists, they have been highly embarrassed by the latest discovery of secret ammunition depôts in Berlin, and are also likely to keep quiet for some time, until further supplies are available. The Soviet mission in Berlin disavows all connection with the discovery, and describes the whole affair as an anti-Russian manœuvre.

GOVERNMENT PREPARED.

In any case, whatever may happen, the Government is prepared for all eventualities, and professes to have the utmost confidence in the Reichswehr in the event of a *putsch*, whether from the Right or the Left.

The circular telegram which has been sent notifying officials and authorities of the Reich that they have to obey the instructions of the Reich Government alone in the case of disorders is evidently a reply to the private circular issued by the organisation of Bavarian railway officials, in which the members were advised that, should a *putsch* occur, their duty was to obey the orders of the Bavarian Government, rather than those of the Government of the Reich.

Although it has always been recognised that a Nationalist outbreak would certainly originate in Bavaria, it is stated that the Reich Government is confident that the Bavarian Government would do its utmost to suppress any such movement promptly.
—(Press Association's Special Correspondent.)

SEPARATIST PLOT.

COUP PLANNED FOR NEXT SUNDAY.

COLOGNE, Tuesday.

The German Press here publishes what are asserted with every possible emphasis to be the authoritative details of a Separatist plan to establish a Dictatorship in the Rhineland next Sunday through an armed *putsch*.

I am assured of the unquestionable authenticity of the information. It may be taken as certain that, thanks to this untimely revelation of their plans, the *putsch* said to be planned will not take place on Sunday, but the danger remains for the future so long as this dangerous band of adventurers is allowed to continue its activities in occupied territory.—(*The Times* Correspondent.)

GERMANY RESIGNED.

JUNKERS MORE DISGUSTED THAN ANGRY.

IRISH TIMES FOREIGN SERVICE.
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

Germany has up to the present taken quietly the Government's decision to break off unconditionally passive resistance in the Ruhr. Profound disgust, rather than violent anger, is displayed by the "junkers," and their newspapers here and in Bavaria.

The great mass of the public conceded the inevitability of the decision reached, but complain with some justification that the Government has not acted with the necessary frankness during the past critical days. The Cabinet on the previous Saturday had taken the decision which, in effect, represented the unconditional breaking off of resistance in the Ruhr, but the public was being assured even yesterday afternoon that the Cabinet had an open mind on the subject, and proposed to be guided by the views of the Rhine and Ruhr delegates at the Berlin Conference.

The public were also assured that unless France agreed to the release of the arrested men and the return to the Ruhr of those expelled there would be no surrender.

The political atmosphere is distinctly calmer to-day. Surprises are, of course, possible, since excitement in Bavaria is certainly very great, but information reaching the Ministry of the Interior to-day to the effect that the much-threatened *coup* from the Monarchists may be regarded as "postponed."

The danger from the Communist side, which was never so serious as from the Monarchists, is also less, partly because the exchange improvement has produced a substantial fall in the price of vital foodstuffs, and partly because the great mass of the workers hope for some magic overnight improvement in the general economic situation as a result of the calling off of the Ruhr struggle.

RIOTING IN DRESDEN.

Although the situation, in short, is easier, Germany is by no means safely through the crisis. How dangerous is the temper, for example, in Saxony, is revealed by renewed rioting at Dresden. Crowds of angry unemployed yesterday afternoon marched through the streets of the city, insisting on the closing of the banks, business offices, restaurants, and coffee houses. A fierce street struggle between police and unemployed rioters lasted until late last night, and, although the situation is quieter to-day, angry crowds are gathering in different quarters of the city.

FRANCE SCEPTICAL.

WAITING TO SEE IF THE RESISTANCE REALLY ENDS.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The news of the German Government's decision to terminate passive resistance is received here with calm satisfaction, but there is no tendency to premature jubilation. This is for various reasons.

Firstly, such a *denouement* has been all along taken for granted in France, consequently it causes no surprise.

Secondly, it is not yet clear that the Reich's capitulation is absolutely unconditional. Indeed, there are indications to the contrary.

Thirdly, it is observed that Herr Stresemann's condemnation of resistance is based, not on principle, but on mere expediency, he having recognised that resistance had failed as a weapon to drive out the French and Belgians from the Ruhr, and that he still persists in proclaiming the occupation to be contrary to the Treaty of Versailles.

Fourthly, it is held that the bare official withdrawal of the decrees ordering resistance is simply an outward, visible sign. It does not necessarily imply the cessation of clandestine resistance.

What is requisite from the French standpoint is the return to normal conditions of production in the occupied territories. How it is asked, during the ensuing weeks will the deliveries to the Allies, both in kind and in the shape of taxation receipts and similar payments, compare with the corresponding output prior to the cessation of resistance? That will be the supreme test whether the resistance has ceased in reality or only on paper.

The French Government is not at all inclined to count its chickens before they are hatched, and it will probably insist on a strict interpretation of the "cessation of resistance as a precondition of the resumption of negotiations."

Before General Degoutte is instructed to render the occupation less visible, the French Government must be satisfied that capitulation of the Reich is unconditional, and have proofs that the resistance has ceased in fact.

Whatever happens, the French Government will keep the British fully informed of its views and decisions, and should, as may happen, Herr Stresemann follow up the cessation of resistance by forwarding concrete proposals to Paris, it goes without saying that these will be immediately communicated to Great Britain.—(Reuter.)

The first indication that Germany intended to give up passive resistance in the Ruhr was contained in a telegram from our Berlin Correspondent published in the *Irish Times* on September 1.

JUDICIARY BILL.

CASE OF EXISTING JUDGES.

DAIL AND LABOUR DISPUTES.

BY OUR POLITICAL CORRESPONDENT.

No positive announcement is forthcoming as to the members of the Executive who are to represent the Government of the Free State at the Imperial Conference, which opens in London next week. It is believed, however, that President Cosgrave and Mr. O'Higgins, as we have already stated, will be chosen.

The Dail did not occupy any undue length of time in disposing of the second reading of the Courts of Justice Bill, the House appearing to be satisfied with President Cosgrave's brief exposition of the main provisions of the measure. The Committee stage ought to produce a debate and efforts at amendment in some particulars. Many persons are asking whether some of the judges of the High Court, who are still well able to do their work, are to be retired on full salary, or to be compensated for loss of office. Most of the County Court Judges are men in the prime of life, who ought to be capable of rendering good service for many years to come. Are they also to be retired on pension in order to make room for a new rota? The taxpayers expect that regard will be had for economy in these matters.

THE FARMERS' PARTY.

Notwithstanding the schism in the Farmers' Party on the question of Chairman, Mr. Gorey still takes the position of leader in the Dail. He was as outspoken as usual yesterday on the claims of Labour. In the Farmers' Party meeting last week the contest lay between the supporters of Mr. Gorey and those of Mr. Wilson. Some of them held the opinion that if Mr. Gorey was elected as Chairman of the party, the supporters of Mr. Wilson would withdraw and form a party of their own. No Chairman has yet been chosen.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

The widespread and disastrous disputes between Capital and Labour led to a long and weary debate in the Dail yesterday. President Cosgrave promised that his Government would leave nothing undone to bring about a settlement, but he urged that both employers and employés should approach each other in a spirit of reasonableness. Sacrifices, he said, must be made on both sides if the country was to survive. It would only be by a spirit of generous co-operation on the part of all sections of the community that a solution of the existing difficulties could be found. The Government, so far as the resources of the nation would permit, would unfold schemes of improvement and reconstruction, and would provide the money to help them out if a real effort were made by both parties to the disputes to come together again in a spirit of good-will and with an earnest desire to end the trouble once for all.

Mr. Johnson saw little ground for hope, unless, he said, some psychological change occurred in the minds of both parties. The idea of master and servant and owner and employer should, he said, be merged in the thought that both were joint workers, and that as workers in an industry they were seeking recognition and payment. If such a proposition were accepted by the employers, it would draw forth from the workmen a response which had not hitherto been experienced.

Major Bryan Cooper and Mr. O'Mahony, of Cork, two of the new deputies, intervened advantageously in the debate; and Mr. Corey, facing the Labour Party, said he alleged that Labour was sick of the strikes and of their leaders, as the Cork elections proved, and if they were not bullied and dragooned by some of their leaders, things would not be as they are to-day.

The debate dragged to its close in a thin House.

RATING BILL.

Lord Eustace Percy, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Health, denied that the new Government Rating Bill set up bureaucratic control of valuation. The desire to preserve and extend local self-government was stamped on every clause of the bill, and it would afford definite and immediate relief to the ratepayers.

JANINA MURDERS INQUIRY.

COMMISSION DECIDES CRIME WAS POLITICAL

GREECE GUILTY OF NEGLIGENCE.

PARIS, Tuesday.

The Diplomatic Correspondent of the Havas Agency understands that the Commission of Inquiry appointed by the Ambassadors' Conference to investigate the Janina murders has reported that the crime was of a political character, and that the Greek authorities have been guilty of a certain degree of negligence, both before and after the crime, since it was committed on Greek territory, and the guilty parties have not been found. The Commission, however, recognises the special difficulties of the police in the district.

The Conference of Ambassadors sat this afternoon from half-past four o'clock till a quarter to seven, and discussed, in the light of the Commissioners' findings, the degree of the Greek Government's responsibility. Assuming that the local authorities have done their utmost in the matter—and it is for Greece to prove that this is the case—it is none the less true that the central authority has not imposed any of the suitable administrative penalties, such as dismissing or transferring the officials responsible for the maintenance of order.

In these circumstances, it is understood that the Italian Ambassador insisted that Italy should obtain due reparation by the payment before September 27, the date for the evacuation of Corfu, of the fifty million lire already deposited by the Greek Government.

M. Jules Cambon, on behalf of France, associated himself unreservedly with the Italian demand. Lord Crewe, however, was in favour of waiting for the result of a more complete inquiry, and has asked for fresh instructions from London. If these arrive in time the Ambassadors will come to a decision during to-morrow.—(Reuter.)

EVACUATION OF CORFU.

A Reuter's telegram dated Athens Wednesday states that the Secretariat of the Italian Legation has informed the Director-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs that the evacuation of Corfu will be completed by to-day (Wednesday), and that it will be restored to Greece to-morrow.

TO-DAY'S LONDON PAPERS.

THE GERMAN DECISION.

ALLIES' NEXT STEP.

The Times observes in a leading article:—Although no official pronouncement has yet been made, it is clear that the German Government has decided to support passive resistance no longer, and that it has succeeded in making no conditions in return for thus accepting the inevitable. With the withdrawal of official support moral and financial resistance in the Ruhr to Franco-Belgian occupation will presumably only be sporadic and feeble henceforth, if, indeed, it continues at all. The determined policy of M. Poincaré has, in the words of the Paris Press, won a victory, but to apply to such a situation the nomenclature of war is really to confuse the issue. Terms like "surrender" and "victory" can only mean that a point in dispute is ceded by the one side and achieved by the other. But in this case the avowed point in dispute is the payment of reparations—that and no other. Will the collapse of the Ruhr produce it? The purpose of France and of the Allies will only be achieved when Germany's debt is finally discharged, and it, as we have always believed, the German power to pay has been steadily reduced by the Franco-Belgian occupation, the "victory" must certainly be classed as Pyrrhic. It may, and should have, one practical result. The question of the Ruhr being partially eliminated—the French and Belgian troops are still in occupation, and the mood of the German workers dangerously bitter—we earnestly trust that the French Government will approach it with the least possible delay to the constructive aspect of the reparation problem. The meeting of Mr. Baldwin with M. Poincaré should soon be followed by a gathering of all the Allied leaders. It is of the utmost importance that they should swiftly decide upon a definitive scheme for the settlement of the reparation problem.

The Times, while agreeing that the objections of M. Poincaré to the suggestion of an impartial inquiry into Germany's capacity to pay have force, adds:—A very useful purpose would nevertheless be served by the appointment of the suggested committee. Its estimate of the total obligation of Germany would not be binding upon the Allied Governments, and would represent merely the most recent impartial opinion, but where its findings would be invaluable would be in indicating the best method whereby Germany can resume making payments, and how long an interval must elapse before the first payment should be made. For whatever may be said of the original total arrived at by the Reparation Commission, it is quite incontestable that its schedule of payments must be revised, and the deliveries in kind modified to meet the existing situation in Germany.

REVOLUTION AND REFORM.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

The revolution in Spain is but a fortnight old, and time only can reveal what may be its abiding results, remarks *The Times* editorially. Up to the present it has proceeded in a great calm. Public opinion is under a severe censorship; for it is officially announced that none but constructive criticism—which means, of course, comment supporting the Government—is permissible. But the best judges refuse to say whether this calm should be attributed to the stunning effect of the blow which has laid all the constitutional institutions in the dust—with the important exceptions of the Church and of the Throne—to general indifference or to tacit approbation of the change. It may proceed from a mixture of all three.

For the present all appears to go well. Most likely the fate of the Directory and of the whole movement depends upon the fortunes of the renewed campaign in Morocco more than on anything else. If decisive success attends it, the new Government will obtain the broad national support on which they may be able to rear constitutional institutions of a lasting character. If it fails, or if it drags out too long, the outlook for the Directory is much else in Spain will be dark and troubled.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

The *Daily Telegraph* says:—Passive resistance in the Ruhr never received anything but the strongest discouragement from this country, whose futility was apparent. The new fact arising out of its abandonment by Germany is the renewal of personal relations is esteem and good-will between the British and French Governments. The atmosphere is charged, and the general feeling of relief in both countries is sincere. Mr. Baldwin will certainly find his Cabinet colleagues ready to preserve the improved conditions.

LORD CURZON PERTURBED.

The *Daily Express* Lobby Correspondent states that Lord Curzon, as author of Notes recently sent to Allies, has been perturbed by recent events, but Mr. Baldwin was able to reassure him during their dinner table talk.

ENGLISH PRESTIGE.

The *Daily Chronicle* says:—Germany has once again been forced to her knees, this time not by the Allies, but by France and the investigators traced several men clinging on to beams and other obstructions for dear life. It was this dramatic recovery of the entombed men that gave rise to the cries of hope for a speedy rescue.

Meanwhile a second contingent of rescuers was busily engaged at the main shaft, but had quickly to abandon its efforts. When

SCOTTISH PIT DISASTER.

MEN HEMMED IN BY FLOOD.

THREE DEAD; MANY MISSING.

Sixty-five men were working in the Rodding Coal Pit at Polmont, Falkirk, yesterday morning, when an old working collapsed, and a great inrush of water surrounded many of them.

It was followed by black damp, and it is feared that a great many lives have been lost.

Of the sixty-five men who were busy in the pit, twenty-one had been rescued by three o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the bodies of three dead men had been brought to the surface.

Efforts to reach the forty-four men still imprisoned in the mine were continued until late last night, but it is feared that they may have perished in the black damp and the flood.

HOW THEY WERE TRAPPED.

THE TINKLING OF A BELL.

(SPECIAL TELEGRAM.)

GLASGOW, Tuesday Night.

The sudden flooding of a pit early this morning brought disaster to the mining community of Falkirk. At about 5 o'clock, when 65 men were at work in two sections of No. 23 Pit, at the Rodding Colliery, Polmont, they were trapped by a great inrush of water, the result, it is supposed, of old workings collapsing. A serious death-roll is feared.

One small gang of men owe their lives to the happy inspiration of one of their comrades, who, when the rising water had reached their chests, and they had practically abandoned all hope, suddenly remembered the existence of an old disused shaft. With hope rekindled, the party of men made their way to the spot, and crawling through *débris* at the bottom of the shaft, made their cries heard above. Then to their joy they heard the tinkling of a bell, which heralded the lowering of a tub to transport them safely to the surface. Up till 3 o'clock no further bodies had been recovered.

One of the bodies brought up earlier was that of John Forrester, who was about to leave by the main shaft, when he learned of the rush of water. He courageously went back to warn his comrades in the upper seam of what had happened, but was overcome by the black damp, and expired before assistance could reach him.

The water burst through the main coal seam, which is in the lower one, and the men who were rescued were those in the ball coal seam, or upper seam. One of their number, David Kirkwood, who was at the closing of the old pit shaft many years ago, guided his comrades to an old road, and by means of picks and shovels they made their way to a conduit leading to the bottom of the old shaft.

PRAYING AND SINGING HYMNS.

Just at that moment the first of the rescue party had descended the mine, and in response to his call the first man was pulled through the conduit, only to be swept away by the cataract

DAIL AND INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

(Continued from Page 5, Column 2.)

of the unemployed they must get a better return than they had hitherto got from the worker. The dole must not be administered in another form; that was, paying a man a full day's wage for an insufficient day's work. If that spirit of friendly co-operation Deputy Johnson had referred to prevailed, and Labour recognised its obligations to the community, they were going to embark on a better era.

ENGLISH EXAMPLE.

Proceeding, the speaker said that wages had come down substantially in England in the last two years, because the Englishman recognised that the things he produced had to be put on the markets of the world in competition with those of other countries, or the trade would be gone. In England the worker, in co-operation with his leader, came into conference with the employer, and as a result of that conference it was agreed that the time had come when economic conditions enforced a reduction of wages.

The bulk of the Irish workers were simply shaping the way to their own destruction by the leaders of Labour in Ireland. The man did not count; he had lost his manhood; he was controlled by the machine.

Mr. Davin—On the other side.

Mr. O'Mahony said that he knew the truth was always disagreeable. There was no good in attempting to accentuate the differences between the employers and the employed. He thought that it should be compulsory on both employers and employés to come into consultation, and have the merits and demerits of a position discussed. With a competent committee and conditions such as those Deputy Johnson had suggested, much of the evils the country suffered from through labour disruption to-day would be obviated.

Mr. William Davin said that Departmental figures showed that in 1921 the number of acres under barley was 175,460, and in 1922 it was 170,255. From other information which he had at his disposal, but which he could not verify, that acreage had been reduced. The President said, in reply to questions put to him three months ago, that they were unable to deal with this question until they had the reports of the Agricultural and Fiscal Commissions.

COMMISSIONS.

He had very little hope of any report of any Commission set up by the Government being put into operation. Commission after Commission had been set up by the Third Dail, as they had been set up in the British House of Commons, after the people set up an agitation, to pacify them. When the reports were submitted to the Government, they had in every case been turned down.

The report of the Food Prices Commission had been forwarded to the Government on the 26th July, and they had no indication as to what was the mind of the Government on it to-day, or as to what was its intention regarding the recommendations of that particular Commission. It was strange that this Commission was the only one used by the people who were suffering from the "profiteering" going on in the country for the benefit of a few.

There was no country in the world where there was such an unscrupulous gang of "profiteers" as in Irelapd. He thought that the Government should make up its mind to deal with the question. Referring to the barley growing industry, he said that the cost of barley in 1912 was 7s. 3d. and in 1922 it was 5s., while the cost of meat to the licensed vendor was £1 12s. 4½d. in 1914 and £3 6s. 10½d. in 1922, that was less the proportion of Government duty. This showed that there was an increase of 10 per cent. in price to the person who grew the barley, whereas to the person who made the stout, like Guinness and Company, the price had increased 109 per cent.

It would be well to know what the Government intended to do with evidence of that kind before it. Recently they had read in the papers that Guinness and Company had applied for sanction to have their capital increased from £5,000,000 to £7,500,000. This £2,500,000 was disposed to shareholders as a free gift. He said that Messrs. Guinness and Company, had not treated the working farmer who grew the barley in the same way that they had treated their own employés. He raised the question because he realised that, unless the Government made some attempt to deal with barley growers, one of the stable industries of the country would be killed, and the people who had been growing barley for a livelihood would find themselves in bankruptcy.

THE CONTRAST.

For stout brewed from imported grain 6d. per bottle was charged in Ireland, while in Liverpool and Manchester stout brewed in Ireland from Irish grown grain was sold for 6d. and 5½d. per bottle. These things should be dealt with by the Government.

So far as the "profiteering" section of the community was concerned, although there had been a reduction in the price of pigs and cattle, due to industrial trouble and other causes, there had been no reduction whatever in the prices to consumers by the retailer. Although 30,000 railwaymen in this country had suffered a reduction of from £1 to 5s. 5s. in wages, there had been no reduction in the railway rates in operation since 1921. He urged the Government to consider how these matters should be dealt with.

Mr. Hogan said that Deputy Davin had not made a suggestion as to what should be done. Was Deputy Davin in favour of an embargo? Was he in favour of import duty or guaranteed prices? These were questions that had to be answered before they could make up their minds what they would do.

Mr. Davin—If the Government or the Minister responsible is not in a position to force the hand of Messrs. Guinness, I am in favour of an embargo on imported grain.

Mr. Hogan—I do not think I need say any more. I think the House should pass a vote of thanks to Deputy Davin.

THE FARMERS' CASE.

Mr. Gorey (Carlow-Kilkenny) said that he did not think that was a question that could be dealt with by a notice of this kind.. The Farmers' Party had the barley question under consideration, and were trying to work out means whereby tariff rates could be applied to some stuff that came into the country. They had not come to a definite conclusion on the matter, but they were going to continue their conference, and when they had decided what should be included they intended to have it brought before that House for consideration in proper form. Unless the worker was prepared to give work for his wages, there was no use in talking as the Labour members had talked.

Mr. Nagle (North Cork) said that all the blame should not be thrown on the unfortunate worker, and that the Labour leader was not responsible for men refusing to accept a reduction in wages.

Mr. Daly (East Cork) said that all classes of the community should be called upon to unite for the good of the country. He thought that it was the duty of the Cabinet to control prices, so that the working classes should be able to buy the necessaries of life at prices in accordance with the reduction in their wages.

Mr. Dalton said that he was afraid that the House did not take up the President's statement in the spirit in which it was intended, but he was pleased to see Deputy Johnson following largely on the lines of that statement. At present it was not for the Government to take sides either with the workers or with the employers. Both were required, but he considered that the workers were the more important part of the community.

President Cosgrave said that the Ministry of Industry had just received a report that work had been resumed on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly railways, and that a conference of the parties would be held this week. He had been informed, he said, that the Land Commission could scarcely send out receipts quick enough for payments of arrears of rent. In his view, Deputy Davin had missed the essential point of the question of barley. He overlooked the fact that supply and demand were closely related. They could not have legislation to meet every fall in the demand for produce. As to the statement that the Government had not acted on the reports of any of the Commissions that had been set up, when a Commission made a sensible report, taking into consideration the fact that there were other Commissions, and put forward recommendations that the country could afford to adopt, than it would get every consideration from the Government.

He believed that it was possible for houses to be provided at a fairly economic price. The desire for some years past was to find fault one side with the other, and that had brought about indifference to the country's needs. When one saw what other countries had done, saw the monuments that past generations had left for their successors to rejoice at and benefit by, one could realise how poverty-stricken this country was how that they had no one else to blame for any stop in the nation's progress, they should at least prove worthy of the sacrifices made by those who died without seeing the new day.

AUCTIONS STOPPED.

REMARKABLE AFFAIR IN COUNTY WICKLOW.

At the adjournment, Mr. Wilson (Farmers) drew the attention of the House to the organised interference with the letting of lands in Co. Wicklow on Monday.

A member of that House, with about 40 men and two red flags, prevented an auction on the Casement estate, and then proceeded to the farm of a poor widow, and stopped an auction from being held there also. The deputy to that House, who was the leader, accepted full responsibility for the action. He (Mr. Wilson) failed to see the use of a deputy taking an oath that he would abide by the law, and going down the country and breaking the law. There was a question of the rights of property, the rights of a person to use his land in the way best suited to his interests, and it struck at the whole credit of the country. He asked the Government for an expression of their opinion on what had happened.

Mr. Kevin O'Higgins replied that he had so far received a report from the Civic Guard on only one of the occurrences. As the cases might form the subject of a criminal prosecution he had no wish to go into them. He reminded the House of the provisions of the Public Safety Act, which provided punishments as severe as two years' penal servitude, together with a fine of £100, for certain offences, one of which was interference, without lawful authority, with the lawful occupation of any land or premises.

"I understand," said Mr. Gorey at this stage, "that threats are being made across the floor from Deputy to Deputy." It was one of the most unfortunate incidents, he went on, that have occurred since the opening of the Dail. This was not an attack on a farmer, he continued, but an attack on the liberty of every subject of the State; it was an attack on citizenship. He was talking about an attack led by a Deputy of that House. It was an encouragement to attack the Deputy in return.

THREATS AND PROTECTION.

What argument could be put forward by any Deputy in receipt of £360 out of the rates and farming so many acres to use threats? He was speaking about the attack on the liberty of an individual. If the Deputies invited threats they would protect themselves.

Mr Everett (Labour)—You are doing that in Waterford.

Mr. Gorey—We will protect ourselves, and you can put that in your pipe and smoke it.

There were interruptions from the Labour Benches.

Mr. Gorey—Make no mistake about it, we will protect ourselves. This is the most cowardly and lowest class of organised ruffianism I ever heard in my life—that is the case of attacking a poor woman with 30 acres and three or four orphan children. The went there to interfere with her liberty and the liberty of every citizen of the State. It was no credit to the men who organised or took part in it.

The debate concluded, and the President announced that the Governor-General had approved of the appointment of Mr. Joseph Connolly, one of the members of the Executive Council present. On the return of the Minister of Education, Dr. MacNeill's name would be reported to His Excellency for approval, after he had complied with the provisions of Article 17 of the Constitution.

EXTERN MINISTERS.

SELECTION COMMITTEE.

The House adjourned for three-quarters of an hour while a ballot was taken to select a Committee to make recommendations regarding the appointment of Ministers who shall not be members of the Executive Council.

On the resumption, the President suggested that the Committee might with advantage be asked to make recommendations about the appointment of the other Sessional Committees—that on Procedure and Privileges, that on Standing Orders for Private Bill Business, and the House Committee. This, he said, would meet the general opinion that the Committees should bear as close a resemblance to the constitution of the House as was reasonably possible.

The suggestion was approved.

The following were elected on the ballot:—Messrs. T. Johnson, R. Wilson, P. Hogan, W. Sears, W. Davin, P. Brady, P. Cosgrave, W. A. Redmond, T. O'Mahony, D. MacCarthy, R. H. Beamish, D. J. Gorey, C. O Broin, A. McCabe and G. Nicholls.

Mr. Fionan Lynch proposed that Mr. Padraig O'Maille be elected Sessional Leas-Cheann Comhaille, or Deputy-Speaker.

Mr. E. H. Alton (Dublin University) supported the proposal, and said that no words of his were required to commend Deputy O'Maille for the position, for his good qualities were as great as his stature. (Hear, hear.) He knew his geniality, his humanity, and, what was even more essential for the position, his impartiality. It gave him special pleasure to support the proposal.

Mr. O'Maille, who was appointed unanimously, thanked the members and promised to do his best to give everyone fair play in the debates.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

PRESIDENT EXPLAINS THE MAIN FEATURES.

The President moved the second reading of the Courts of Justice Bill, 1923. He outlined some of the more important features of the measure. Its main feature, he said, was the scheme of Circuit Courts, borrowed to a very large extent from the Dail Courts system. These Circuit Courts would take the place, first, of the existing County Courts, and, secondly, so much of the High Court jurisdiction as related to the ordinary every-day legal business of the country, which, it was thought, ought to be disposed of locally. They would deal with actions for sums up to £300, with land cases where the lands did not exceed £60 in annual value, and with the administration of property up to £1,000.

They would deal with criminal cases, except the graver charges involving the death penalty. The judges would keep moving about from place to place, and they would have ample time for the consideration of the cases. In that respect they would differ largely from the Courts of the old circuit system, which gave rise to some abuse by reason of the inadequate time allowed for the hearing of the cases. Any possible congestion of business in the circuit Courts will be released by the transferring to the District Justices small actions, shop debts up to £25, small claims for damage for trespass up to £10, and the smaller class of ejectment cases.

There would be reserved to the High Courts the more important cases in so far as they were indicated by the amount, or by legal questions sufficient to justify transfer to the superior Courts. Instead of the old system of appeals, generally admitted to have been a failure, appeals would in future be heard on verbatim notes of the evidence and of the judge's charge. That, it was considered, would be a very great improvement in the administration of justice.

Another new feature was the Central Criminal Court in Dublin, for Dublin and the surrounding counties, to deal with the graver offences. The bill also provided for an appeal in criminal cases, a reform long demanded. It was further regarded as the first step to a more extensive scheme of criminal reform. At the head of the structure was the Supreme Court of Appeal, the Court of last resort in the country.

The bill was read a second time, and referred to Committee (for to-day).

PAYMENT OF JUDGES.

The President then moved the following motion:—"That for carrying out the provisions of any Act of the present session to provide for the establishment of Courts of Justice according to the Constitution, and for the better administration of justice, it is expedient

(a) to authorise the charge upon the Central Fund of the remuneration and pensions of the judges of the High Court, the Supreme Court, and the Circuit Court;

(b) to authorise the payment out of moneys provided by the Oireachtas of the remuneration of temporary assistant circuit judges, the remuneration and pensions of justices, deputy justices, and temporary assistant justices of the District Court, and any other expenses incurred in carrying such Act into effect."

Mr. Johnson said that the debate which ought to have taken place on the second reading of the bill might take place on the present motion. He wanted to say very little regarding the bill, except that there were several omissions. There were two or three proposals that might still be considered. He should like to have had something in the bill to improve and extend the provisions of the Children's Courts. He thought that those courts should be empowered to deal with more serious cases than they dealt with at present, so that certain offences might not be instrumental in bringing children into contact with the atmosphere of a criminal court.

He thought that it would be a good thing also if they had some application in Ireland of the system which had been introduced with success in Continental cities of having some kind of conciliator rather than a judge that the parties should approach before an action was heard.

SOLICITORS AND THE BAR.

There was another point that he wished to raise. There were many in the House who were quite familiar with the movement in industrial circles towards consolidation—the amalgamation of trade unions. He thought that there should be something of that kind done in regard to the legal profession; that the strict line of demarcation between solicitor and counsel should be abolished. He did not think that there should be compulsion on a client to pay a counsel as well as a solicitor if he were quite satisfied with the latter's advocacy.

He was informed that very experienced lawyers believed that the time had come when there ought to be greater facilities for the appearance of solicitors in the courts, and he supposed that counsel, on the other hand, should have the right to do work to which only solicitors were at present entitled.

Captain Redmond said that he would like to ask the President if he could enlighten the House upon the question as to where the money was to come from whereby the existing judges were going to receive their pensions. He thought that that was a very fair question.

The President replied that that was provided for in the appendix to the Consequential Provisions Act of 1922. Those particular salaries to be paid to the judges had been provided for in the existing estimates for the year. The present resolution provided for what money would be necessary to pay the judges who would be appointed under the Courts of Justices Bill. As far as the old judges were concerned, they had already been provided for.

Captain Redmond—Do I understand the President to say that if some of the existing judges are retained that will be a saving of money to the Free State Exchequer?

The President—Yes.

RAILWAY DISPUTE.

CONDITIONS ON THE LOUGH SWILLY LINE.

On the motion for the adjournment, Mr. Thomas Johnson called attention to the dispute on the Lough Swilly Railway line. Last month two clerks, with long service, were notified that their services would not be required, on the ground that there was no work for them to do. Every member of the staff knew that the time of these men was fully occupied, and, in fact, they were working harder than they worked at any previous period. The clerks and stationmasters on the line were entitled to holidays, but were deprived of them "because of the shortness of staff."

Mr. Johnson went on to give details of the correspondence that had passed between the Secretary of the Irish Railway Clerks' Association and the manager of the line, and said that the Unions concerned had used every possible means to meet him in reasonable terms with the management of the company. It seemed clear that the management was endeavouring to force the hands of the State—either the Northern Government or the Free State Government—to do something for the company. It was obvious that the alleged reason for the dismissal of these two men was not the real reason, and it was necessary that the real reason, if there was one, should be stated.

The men were anxious for an amicable settlement, and they contended, rightly, that there should be a conference. He urged the Ministry to deal with the matter promptly.

Mr. Goldrick said that it might be possible that there were faults on both sides. The manager was the servant of the board of directors, and all his actions were directed by the board in charge of the company. This question turned upon the two men mentioned. The company were prepared to accept the condition of a week for consultation on the understanding that these men were to be considered as dismissed, and the employés claimed that pending this conference these two men should remain in their employments. That was the whole point between the company and the men.

There was some other motive at the bottom of the dispute seeking to promote disaffection among the men. The railway was not a paying concern. As regards the running of the railway, he thought that a certain branch of the Government service was at fault. There was no person to hold the railway up to the mark in the matter of providing adequate service.

He thought co-operation was necessary between the Free State and Northern Governments to compel the railway company to observe the district property, and drastic action was needed to that end. A proper Government representative should be put in charge of the line to see that the people of the district got the service they were justly entitled to from this company.

MINISTER'S STATEMENT.

The Minister for Industry and Commerce (Mr. McGrath) said that he was sorry that the matter had been introduced, especially by members of the Labour benches, who knew how delicate the situation was. The situation was most delicate, and was to be discussed before a body in the North this week. It was well known that the reorganisation of the whole railway system was to take place, or a bill was to be introduced, and if the bill was passed one of the first things to be tackled was this question of smaller railways. The time was not ripe for such an enquiry as had been asked for. He thought that so far as his information went regarding this particular dispute it would certainly rebut a good deal of the evidence that had come from one side of the House.

QUESTIONS.

FARMERS' GUNS.

The Minister for Home Affairs (Mr. O'Higgins), replying to Mr. Wilson (Wicklow), said that arrangements were being made to restore to their owners guns taken up from farmers and others in the pre-war period. Those in the Dublin area would be returned to Island Bridge Barracks, and in the other areas at the headquarters of the nearest military command. Applications for licences with full particulars, should be made to the Superintendent of the Dublin Metropolitan Police, and to the Superintendent of the Civic Guard in the respective areas.

ARMY MOTOR CARS.

Mr. Mulchay (Minister for Defence), replying to Mr. Figgis (Co. Dublin), said that it was not a legal obligation for military motor vehicles to be registered and to have identification plates, but they should be registered with the Dublin Corporation. A number of cars had already been registered, and arrangements were in hands to give effect to the regulations, and to the affixing of identification plates to all motor cars and lorries as soon as possible.

FISCAL COMMISSION.

The Minister for Finance (Mr. Blythe), replying to Major Cooper (Co. Dublin), said that the report of the Fiscal Inquiry Commission was under consideration, and he would make a statement as to the Government's intentions in the matter shortly.

SOLDIERS' UNEMPLOYMENT BENEFITS.

The Minister for Defence, replying to Alderman Byrne, said that he understood that only soldiers who had unemployment insurance contributions to their credit at the dates of their enlistment were eligible for unemployment benefit on discharge from the Army. To ensure the retention in each case of the right to such benefit it was provided by Section 7 of the Unemployment Act, 1923, that the minimum number (12) of contributions required to be made by previous Acts in each insurance year, would be paid from Army funds in respect to each such year, or part of such year, that the soldier had served in the Army. It was not possible to make any further financial provision in connection with unemployment insurance. Soldiers who were now being demobilised, except those discharged for ignominy, inefficiency, or for private reasons, were granted 28 days' furlough, with the pay of their rank, ration allowance of 2s. per day, and dependents' allowance, where such was payable.

The question of the reinstatement of discharged soldiers in their pre-enlistment occupations, which they left in answer to the call to arms, was in the hands of the Ministry of Industry and Commerce, who had set up a special section to look after that and other matters connected with the resettlement of soldiers in civil life. He was sure that if particulars of any particular cases were brought under the notice of that Minister they would receive attention.

COMPENSATION CLAIMS.

Answering Alderman Byrne, who asked when Dublin claims for destroyed property, commandeered goods, motor cars, etc., would be heard, and whether the Government proposed to take steps to speed up the rebuilding of O'Connell street, the Minister for Finance said that he presumed that the various claims referred to were such as came within the scope of the Damage to Property (Compensation) Act, 1923, as amended by the Damage to Property (Amendment) Act, 1923. A commencement would be made with the hearing of Dublin cases in the Michaelmas Sessions now at hand. Subject to the provisions of the Acts mentioned, the question of rebuilding was one for the owners of the property destroyed, and the supposition of rebuilding conditions created with the Court. Of course, there must be a full re-instatement condition, as in the case of the O'Connell street houses.

42,000 GET THE "DOLE."

Mr. McGrath, replying to Mr. Johnson, said that the number of persons in the insured trades whose employment books were lodged on the 28th August last, the latest date for which complete statistics were available, was 42,281. This figure included a number of persons who had found employment, but had not removed their books. 40,726 persons had so far claimed benefit in the first benefit year, of whom 8,925 were entitled to less than the full 15 weeks, and 42,740 of those who had claimed benefit this year and would enter the next benefit year on October 18th with contributions to credit.

The average number of such contributions could not be calculated without much labour, but the great majority of persons had a substantial number. It would be appreciated that the figures given were not strictly comparable. Individuals included in one figure found employment during the benefit year, and were consequently not included in another figure compiled at a different date in that year. The figures, however, enabled the general position to be understood.

PRICE OF BARLEY.

Mr. Davin (Leix-Offaly) asked the President whether the Executive Council had taken, or were about to take, the steps necessary to secure a reasonable price for barley during the coming season, with a view to protecting the threatened interests of Irish barley-growers; whether any representations had been made to Messrs. Arthur Guinness, Sons and Co., and other Irish brewers and maltsters on the subject; or, alternately, whether it was the intention of the Executive Council to take steps to prohibit the importation of foreign barley, with a view to saving Irish barley-growers from economic ruin.

The President replied that a somewhat similar question had been asked on the 31st July last, and he understood that another question was going to be raised on the adjournment dealing with some labour disputes which at present were in the portion of the line were entitled to holidays, but were now deprived of them "because of the shortness of staff."

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The President replied that a somewhat similar question had been asked on the 31st July last, and he understood that another question was going to be raised on the adjournment dealing with some labour disputes which at present were in the portion of the territory under their jurisdiction, and it was his intention, in answering the question about barley, to deal with the other question at the same time, if the deputy would agree. Both subjects were intermixed, and the matter would be best dealt with in a statement on the whole question, when asked.

Mr. Davin agreed to this course.

MEMBERS IN PRISON.

The Speaker read the following list of deputies now detained in military prisons or internment camps:—

Mountjoy Military Prison—Charles Murphy, Daniel Parkers, John Buckley, Barney Mellowes, Austin Stack, Michael Kilroy, Patrick McCarville, Gerald Boland, Ernest O'Malley, Peadar O'Donnell.

Military Detention Barracks, Arbour Hill, Dublin—Eamonn de Valera.

Curragh Internment Camp—Sean T. O'Kelly.

Tintown No. 2 Internment Camp, Curragh—Brian O'Higgins, James Ryan, Patrick J. Ohmill.

Military Prison, Dundalk—Patrick Smith.

Military Barracks, Newbridge—Thomas O'Donoghue, Patrick Ryan.

The House adjourned until Wednesday, October 3rd.

DUBLIN ACCIDENTS.

THREE MEN INJURED AND TAKEN TO HOSPITAL.

James Martin, 52, of Winetavern street, Dublin, was taken to Sir Patrick Dun's Hospital yesterday to be treated for injuries sustained through being crushed against a wall in Hanover street by a lorry drawn by a runaway horse.

Through the collapse of a railing at 13 Grenville street, Dublin, yesterday, Patrick Judge, 35, of 19 Summerhill, and John Fields, 40, of 1 Fitzgibbon street, fell into the area. Judge sustained a scalp wound, and Fields was injured in the back. Both men were taken to the Mater Misercordiæ Hospital in the Corporation ambulance.

WATERED WHISKEY.

20/- FINE IN DUBLIN PROSECUTION.

Michael Coughlin, 1 Lombard street, East, was summoned in the Southern Police Court, Dublin, yesterday, at the suit of the Dublin Corporation, for selling whiskey which was adulterated with 16 per cent. of water.

The case for the defence, as presented by Mr. T. O. Quirke, solicitor, was that, while admitting the accuracy of the analysis, he wished to say that the defendant had been 35 years in business, and this was the first complaint ever made against him. Defendant bought the whiskey in May last, and it must have been tampered with before it came into his possession.

A fine of 20s. was imposed.

ENTERTAINMENTS TAX.

SMART PENALTY IN CORK.

Yesterday, at the Cork District Sessions, Jeremiah O. C. Burke and William Maher, of the Cork Drapers, Hardware, and General Shop Assistants' Association, 23 South Mall, were summoned at the suit of John Charles Thompson, an officer of Customs and Excise, for having failed to pay the entertainments tax in connection with a sports meeting held under the auspices of the Association at the Mardyke Cricket Field on 26th June.

Burke had not been served with a summons, and the case against the other defendant was heard.

The District Justice, Mr. Sullivan, said that he would impose a fine of £50 on each of the four summonses, but he would reduce the fine to £12 10s. on each summons if he would put a stay on the warrant for six weeks.

FOOT-AND-MOUTH DISEASE.

FRESH OUTBREAKS CONFIRMED IN SOMERSET.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have been officially informed by the British Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries that outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease have been confirmed at Grimsby and at Whitechurch, Somerset.

An effect of the restrictions imposed in consequence of the disease in the Somerset area is that the landing of animals at the Bristol landing place is prohibited.

MOUNTJOY PRISONERS.

Madame Gonne MacBride and a number of other women paraded College Green, Westmoreland street, and the lower part of Grafton street, Dublin, yesterday, carrying cards alleging ill-treatment of prisoners at Mountjoy Jail.

NATIONAL BANK CLERKSHIPS.

Exam. announced for 14th Nov.

Last exam., July, 1923. Successful from SKERRY'S COLLEGE, 76 St. Stephen's Green, Dublin:—Messrs. P. V. Flynn, P. J. Geoghegan, J. J. Long, T. Long, D. F. Mulcahy, J. O'Reilly, J. F. Rowan, D. J. A. Shee. 8 of the 13 Appointments. Special Oral and Correspondence Classes working.—(Advt.)

FISHING BOAT IN A STORM.

TWO CONNEMARA MEN DROWNED.

A STRANGE STORY.

Yesterday Mr. J. C. Connolly, Coroner, held an inquest at Carraroe on the bodies of two young men named Colman Lydon and Colman Connolly, of Carraroe, Connemara, who were drowned.

An old man named Flaherty gave a graphic description of the journey of a boat, of which he and three other men were the occupants, along a dangerous coast in Connemara. They were on their way to Ross, he said, on Friday night last, and when near the shore they ran into a regular storm, and the waves came over the sides of the boat, which started to sink. It turned on its side, but did not completely go over. He turned about to see if his companions were all right, and saw that Lydon and Connelly had both fallen out.

While he was looking Pat Flaherty also fell out. The witness managed to hold on to the boat, and with the aid of an oar got it to the shore. He was then standing up to his neck in the water in the boat.

He succeeded in getting ashore and pulling the boat after him. Colman, Connelly, and Patrick Flaherty also succeeded in swimming ashore. Connelly immediately left to walk home, and the witness and Flaherty went to search for Lyons's body. After an hour they found it, and had it taken ashore. He did not see Connelly afterwards, and was surprised when he learned that his nude body was found on the shore next morning.

Another witness stated that on the morning of the 22nd, on putting out his boat near Ross, he found the body of a man, which was afterwards identified as that of Colman. The body was lying face downwards, and was completely nude. The clothes were not on the beach. He could offer no explanation as to how Connelly got into the water.

The Coroner commented on the mystery surrounding Connelly's death, after his escape in the first instance when the boat filled with water. He suggested an open verdict, so that the Civic Guards might make investigations.

The jury agreed with the Coroner.

FLYING BY NIGHT.

NEW SERVICE ON LONDON-PARIS AIR ROUTE.

(From Our Aviation Correspondent.)

A night-flying service between London and Paris will be inaugurated in October, Handley-Page Transport being responsible for the flights.

No definite time-table has yet been decided upon, but machines will probably leave London about midnight, and arrive in Paris in the early hours of the morning, carrying passengers and newspapers, together with a small amount of late mails. Arrangements have been made for the usual subsidy, which is paid for the normal service, being extended to cover the night flights.

It should be remembered that the Air Ministry recently carried out night-flying tests with considerable success on the London-Paris airway, and, following recommendations by the official observer, additional lighthouses have been provided for the route; so that pilots will not experience any difficulty in finding their way by night. Flying in the darkness, indeed, will be as easy as flying by day.

In addition to the lighthouses *en route*, the terminal aerodromes at Le Bourget and Croydon will be supplied with powerful searchlights to aid the machines in landing, while the aeroplanes themselves will carry powerful magnesium flares fitted on the wing-tips, and parachute flares, which can be dropped by the pilot, whilst over the aerodrome. In addition, the pilot will be in constant communication with the ground by means of the wireless telephone.

The service will be the first regular night-flying service in the world; and, if it can be operated successfully over the London-Paris route, it will be a great step forward in the organisation of commercial routes. The service will be of particular use in the development of the air mail service, for letters posted at the normal hour in London will be able to catch the night mails, and be delivered in Paris the following morning by first post.

RUSSIAN AGGRESSION.

INCURSIONS INTO PERSIAN TERRITORY.

SIMLA, Tuesday.

Details of the two fresh instances of Bolshevist aggression in Persia show in regard to the occupation of Enzeli that a party of Russian marines landed there, in spite of the protests of the local Persian authorities, to take charge of some buildings belonging to local fisheries. Fishery concessions over part of the Caspian had been handed over to a Russian company, but in 1921, under the terms of the Russo-Persian agreement, the Soviet Government surrendered them to Persia. Now the Soviet Government wants to force the Persian Government to return them to the original Russian *concessionaires*.

The second incident arose out of a dispute in respect of the correct alignment of the Russo-Persian frontier near Astara, south of Baku. A Russian detachment attacked and annihilated the local Persian frontier guard of six men at Bala Savar, and seized the disputed territory.

The Persian Government has ordered the withdrawal of the Persian troops in the vicinity, until the boundary has been decided upon by the Commission.

These two events, occurring simultaneously, have caused the impression in Persia that the Russians, having lately found the Teheran Government disinclined to accept Soviet wishes, are anxious to quarrel with Persia, with a view to using threats of force to frighten the Persians into yielding to their demands.—(Reuter.)

FRONTIER OUTRAGES.

PESHAWAR, Tuesday.

Peace on the frontier has again been disturbed, there having been a recrudescence of Mahsud raids. Encouraged by the recent successes, a party of tribesmen recently stopped a mail van, kidnapped two Hindus, and killed another. The escort was unable to drive off the offenders. The efforts of the police to intercept the gang have been fruitless.—(Reuter.)

THE PRINCE'S HOLIDAY.

BANFF SPRINGS, ALBERTA, Tuesday.

Lord Renfrew, who has been spending the week-end here, returned to his ranch this afternoon. He had a most enjoyable outing in superb mountain scenery, enhanced by the glorious autumnal tints of trees, and was favoured by ideal summer weather.—(Reuter.)

THE MURDER OF COLONEL KENNEDY.

CALCUTTA, Tuesday.

There has not yet been an arrest in connection with the murder of Colonel Kennedy between Howrah and Kiul on the night of September 21-22. So far as is known, Colonel Kennedy had no more than a hundred rupees with him on the train.

MR. BALDWIN AND THE MARQUIS CURZON.

General Smuts had an interview with the Prime Minister yesterday at 10 Downing street.

Mr. Baldwin and the Marquis Curzon dined together in London on Monday night. It is stated on the best authority that there is no foundation for the suggestion that most recent developments in Franco-British relations have resulted in any difference of opinion between Mr. Baldwin and the Marquis Curzon.

A meeting of the Cabinet has been called for to-day, when Mr. Baldwin will report to his colleagues the results of his Paris visit.

SENTRY CHARGED WITH MURDER.

MULLINGAR SHOOTING CASE.

MAGISTRATE REFUSES INFORMATIONS.

At Mullingar yesterday, Mr. K. Reddin, District Justice, resumed the hearing of the case in which Private Michael Mullally, 45th Battalion, National Army, is charged with the murder of Corporal Peter Bracken, at Mullingar Waterworks pumping station on 20th April last. The accused was arrested in Dublin, where he was stationed some weeks ago. Bracken was one of the guard at the pumping station, and the accused was the sentry outside the temporary guardroom.

Evidence was given at the previous hearing by two witnesses that the deceased man, after he had been wounded, stated that the accused should not have been arrested, and that the affair was acc

THE DRINK EVIL IN IRELAND.

SPECIAL LEGISLATION URGED.

CATHOLIC TEMPERANCE PARTY'S PROGRAMME

The third Triennial Congress of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation of Ireland was opened in the Dublin Mansion House yesterday. The President of the Federation, the Rev. P. Coffey, Ph.D., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, occupied the chair. The attendance of delegates was large.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Dr. Coffey said that after ten years' experience of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation of Ireland, he was unable to say whether the hopes of Father Aloysius or the fears of his colleagues among the total abstaining Irish priesthood were the better grounded. During those ten years they had sought "to encourage and promote the establishment of total abstinence societies" in the only way possible, that was, through the priests and bishops; but, while there were about 1,000 parishes in the country, there were only about 300 total abstinence societies on their register. Temporary enthusiasms were aroused by the General Congresses in 1916 and 1919, and isolated advances made, but only to be followed by set backs and disappointments, and the drink demon had reaped as rich a harvest of moral and material ruin among their people during the past year as in the years prior to 1914.

A third object of the Federation was "to inform and strengthen public opinion in Ireland on the temperance question." The little that they had effected here had been accomplished mainly through the schools. Medical research had driven alcohol out of the world's hospitals, and had practically eliminated it from the treatment of disease. Scientific research had established its worthlessness as a food and its hurtfulness as a beverage, and had catalogued it as a narcotic drug with dangerous hereditary and habit-inducing properties. But the Irish people were among the worst informed on these matters, and still widely believed the opposite errors. Their hope for the people's enlightenment was mainly in the schools. During the terrible decade through which they had just passed they had been unable even to complete the Federation's machinery. After ten years' experience he was too well aware of the comparative impotence of a handful of well-meaning individuals in Dublin to attempt a national campaign against the drink evil without funds, without a Press, without even a secretary, in the absence of organised support from the whole country.

LEGISLATION NECESSARY.

"I know, too," said the President, "that if the laity were encouraged and supported by their clergy they would insist on their Government so regulating the liquor traffic as to give them a fair chance, which they have not at present, to lead sober lives and rear up their children into sober citizens. And I believe that if there is any cause in Ireland for the promotion of which the bishops and priests would be sure to serve the interests of religion and morality by "interfering in politics," that cause is the one which our Federation is endeavouring to champion. But whether, now that Irishmen have the power to legislate for themselves, the bishops and priests will deem it a duty to interest themselves in securing the right sort of legislation on institutions which, like the liquor traffic, touch so directly on the character and morals of the people, is a question which they alone can decide."

There was no denying that the liquor traffic in this country needed drastic restriction, and that it constituted a terribly difficult and urgent problem which Irish statesmen owed it to the nation as a manifest duty to tackle, and the Federation were willing and anxious to help any Irish Government in the prosecution of the temporal interests of their country through temperance legislation. As to the spiritual aspect of their work he asked wherefore the existence of their Federation unless it was availed of by bishops, priests, and laity for "united action" on a national scale? During the ten years of its existence, he said that it had not been so utilised, and unless it was promptly and widely utilised he saw no reason for continuing its existence.

A NATIONAL CAMPAIGN.

Was there a sincere and effective desire among a sufficiently large section of the Catholic body in Ireland to sacrifice time and labour and money in a national campaign against the drink evil. He was convinced of the need for such a campaign. It seemed to him that the considerable body of total abstainers had no just conception of the power of the liquor traffic, or of the apathy of all classes towards the drink evil, or of the magnitude of the effort required to cope with it. Effective popular opinion still decidedly tolerated and accepted the grossest drinking abuses; otherwise they would not prevail. The drink evil was still widespread among all classes. The liquor traffic was still very respectable—it paid its dues to the Church and collected revenues for the State; it was almost the sole surviving industry, and a great national asset.

From the report of the Executive they could see what the members of the present Dail thought of the relative influence of the temperance movement and of the liquor traffic, when they were recently seeking the votes of their constituencies; and they should soon be able to decide which of the two interests was paramount in the councils of their present Legislature. There was no hope in Catholic Ireland for the expensive sort of temperance propaganda carried on in other countries. And there would really be no need for it if active temperance workers in sufficient numbers—especially among the clergy—availed of the unrivalled propagandist machinery they had to hand in the Church. The founders of the Federation saw that ten years ago, and they had tried it, and failed from want of funds and volunteer workers at headquarters and want of active temperance workers throughout the country.

CHURCH AND TEMPERANCE REFORM.

"After all," said the President, in concluding, "temperance reform is primarily the duty of the Church and of the State. As Catholics and as citizens, both clergy and laity are responsible for whatever sort of liquor traffic obtains in the country, and for the economic and social and moral conditions that arise therefrom. We, as Catholics and as citizens, have offered our voluntary help through this Federation during ten very trying years; and we shall, please God, continue to help according to our opportunities. Whether, however, the Federation will survive as a useful channel for assisting does not depend, I repeat, on this Congress, but on whether the bishops and priests and people decide to avail of its machinery and proceed to complete this machinery by Diocesan and provincial councils and congresses during the next two years."

Referring to an effort which was made in the early part of 1922 to attract public attention towards the existence of drinking abuses, Dr. Coffey stated that they had sent a deputation to the Dail, but at that time the conditions in the country precluded anybody from taking much note of the temperance work. They had had, at the end of the same year, interviews with the Minister for Home Affairs, the Minister for Defence, and the Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard. It was only fair to say that they received from them the utmost sympathy; they showed that they were most anxious to put an end to the terrible demoralisation that was going on, both in the civilian population and the Army, from drinking abuses.

At the elections, in spite of their efforts to get an expression of views from their present legislators, temperance reform was virtually ignored. It was not that the candidates were unaware of the gravity of the drink question, but, he supposed, they weighed the influence of the liquor traffic and the influence of the temperance movement in their own minds, and acted accordingly.

THE ELECTIONS.

Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., moved the adoption of the Executive Committee's report. When they considered the troublous years that they had passed through, it argued a fundamentally sound constitution for the Federation, which, although in its infancy, had survived.

Canon Lyons, P.P., Ardee, seconded the motion, which was supported by Mr. P. J. O'Neill and passed.

The Rev. P. Coffey, Ph.D., St. Patrick's College, Maynooth, was unanimously re-elected to the position of President. The following were appointed Vice-Presidents:—Armagh—Canon Lyons, Ardee; Dublin—Sean Barry, Ballyragget, Co. Kilkenny; Cashel—Canon O'Leary, Cork; and the Very Rev. T. J. Joyce, P.P., Portumna (Tuam).

Mr. Joseph Mooney, J.P., Cabra Lodge, Dublin, was unanimously reappointed Honorary Treasurer.

The Executive Committee was elected as follows:—Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., Church street, Dublin; Dr. W. Bradley, Drogheda; the Rev. A. O'Keeffe, Adm., Kilkenny; the Rev. Joseph Flinn, S.J., Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dublin; the Rev. J. J. Kennedy, B.A., Dublin; the Rev. Father Ignatius McGrath, O.D.C., Clarendon street, Dublin; Canon Sheerin, Crossmaglen, Co. Armagh; the Rev. T. Murphy, S.J., Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dublin; Canon Langan, Moate; Mr. P. J. O'Neill, J.P., Kinnealy, Malahide; the Rev. Father Laurence, O.S.F.C., Church street, Dublin; Mr. J. P. Dunne, Dublin; the Rev. T. W. Ryan, C.C.; the Rev. Francis A. Gleeson, Mr. John Lang, Dublin; Rev. T. Gilmore, C.C., Dunsany.

The following were appointed by the Father Mathew Union:—The Very Rev. B. Gaffney, P.P., Virginia, Co. Cavan; the Rev. B. Crehan, C.C.; the Very Rev. Canon Fortune, the Rev. P. Murphy, M.S.S.; the Rev. J. McAteer, and Canon O'Leary.

DRINK AT BAZAARS.

The Rev. J. Flinn, S.J., on behalf of the Executive Committee, moved the adoption of the following resolution:—"That the C.T.A. Federation, on the occasion of this third ordinary Congress, regrets to have to renew its emphatic protest against the demoralising practices of offering drink prizes and of running licensed bars at bazaars and fêtes, even those organised under clerical auspices, in aid of Catholic charities."

The President, referring to the resolution, said that he thought that they had seen the last of this abuse.

The Rev. Father Flinn said that one of the arguments put forward in favour of this practice was that it was the most paying thing in these concerns. At more than one fête in Dublin there had been excessive drinking, and some of these fêtes were organised in aid of clerical charities. Special licences were being obtained for football matches and fêtes, but what objection could they make when these things were done at bazaars under clerical auspices.

Mr. Joseph Mooney gave instances of fêtes with which he had been associated where no drink was sold. At some of the bazaars in Dublin the scenes of drunkenness were disgraceful.

The motion was adopted.

The following resolution was also passed:—"That this Congress hereby earnestly appeals to the Diocesan Executives of the Priests' Father Mathew Union to organise Diocesan Councils and to hold Diocesan Congresses of the C.T.A. Federation in the course of next year (1924)."

TEMPERANCE REFORM.

Mr. Thomas Fullerton, LL.B., at the afternoon session, gave an address on the subject of "Temperance Legislation," which was followed by a lengthy discussion.

Mr. Fullerton referred to various measures of Governments to control the liquor traffic, including the measure recently introduced in the Dail. Houses of refreshment were undoubtedly required, and since public-houses were privileged places, temperance reformers should call upon the Government to ensure that they should be carried on in fulfilment of the service it owed the community. He outlined proposals which he suggested would prove beneficial. The publichouse should provide a large, airy room, with table, and should be open in every way. There should be no drinking allowed at the counter, and no private apartments. There should be no getting drink unless it was ordered and brought to one's table. No alcoholic beverages should be supplied unless the publican was prepared to supply, with equal efficiency, non-alcoholic drinks as well.

The first effect of the establishment of such a principle seemed to him to be the reduction of the number of publichouses. Those left would be obliged to carry on their business in a different way from the one now in vogue. It was, of course, only a step in the programme, but it appeared to him to be a move forward.

Mr. J. B. Hamill, Dundalk, in proposing a vote of thanks to Mr. Fullerton, said that the only obstacle that he could see to the proposal was the difficulty which would arise in turning one system of licensed publichouses into another system of licensed refreshment rooms.

THE EXISTENCE OF CLUBS.

The Rev. A. O'Keeffe, Kilkenny, referred to the danger of clubs, and said that in his district there were 90 publichouses and seven licensed clubs. If he had his choice tomorrow as to which he would close down, he would say close down the clubs.

The Rev. T. W. Ryan, Inchicore, related some of his experiences in Copenhagen and other centres in the course of his work as a delegate to the International Temperance Congress. He was convinced that the only remedy for the drink evil was complete prohibition.

Mr. Martin, Armagh, said that the publichouse was usually the brightest house in the town, and was too attractive as it was. By making it more so, people would be induced to enter it who had never done so before.

Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C., also criticised adversely Mr. Fullerton's proposal, and referred to the number of establishments in the city in which the grocery and liquor trades were combined.

SECRET DRINKING.

The President said that he was in favour of publicity in publichouses and the abolition of arrangements which encouraged secret drinking, but he was afraid that Mr. Fullerton's proposals would not further the cause of temperance in Ireland. On the question of compensation to traders whose premises would be closed down, Dr. Coffey said that he saw no objection to paying it, provided that it was paid by the drinking section of the community out of a fund to be secured by a levy on the remaining publichouses.

Mr. Fullerton, in reply, said that in a sense his proposal was not perceived by the members in its true meaning, as he would have wished.

WORK OF THE CIVIC GUARD.

The following letter was read from General Eoin O'Duffy, Chief Commissioner of the Civic Guard:—

Dear Dr. Coffey,—I am very grateful for copy of return of C.T.A.F.I., which I have read very carefully. I regret it is not possible for me to attend the Congress, much as I would like to; but it is not necessary for me to assure you that the little force which I have the honour to control will be only too happy to co-operate to the fullest possible extent in the very meritorious work in which you are engaged. It may interest you to know that from January 1, 1923, to August 31, 1923, the Civic Guard have had 5,137 prosecutions against publicans, shebeeners and others for offences against the Licensing Laws, and secured convictions in 5,046 of these. In addition to this, 235 parties have been prosecuted for poteen-making, and we got 230 convictions. Forty-eight complete distilling apparatus and thousands of gallons of poteen have been confiscated. When it is considered that until lately we have had very few stations, and that 250 stations have yet to be established, the returns show that the Guard are giving earnest attention to this particular part of their many duties. They have begun well in this respect by giving good example themselves, the overwhelming majority of the Guard were pioneers. In fact, there is at present no place in the ranks for any man who takes drink. Needless to say, we will continue with even greater effort in the suppression of this vice, which was bidding fair to ruin this country.

PUBLIC MEETING.

CONGRESS PROGRAMME ENDORSED.

A crowded public meeting was held in the Round Room of the Mansion House, Dublin, last night, in support of the programme of legislation put forward by the Catholic Total Abstinence Congress.

The chair was occupied by the Very Rev. Dr. Coffey, Maynooth, who at the opening of the proceedings read a number of letters expressing sympathy with the objects of the meeting.

The Archbishop of Tuam (Dr. Gilmartin) wrote:—"Your programme of temperance legislation is moderate, assuming that due compensation will be made for vested interests, and I believe that a native Government will not fail to deal sympathetically with a problem which so deeply affects the best interests of the country."

The Bishop of Cloyne (Most Rev. Dr. Browne) wrote:—"No one will deny that legislation is necessary to restrict the manifold hideous results of intemperance in our country. But the legislation should be wise and prudent, such as would commend itself to the great majority of thoughtful men. For this reason I commend your programme."

The Bishop of Kilmore (Dr. Finigan) wrote:—"Your programme is moderate. It is not so advanced, I believe, as the legislation actually in force in England and Scotland. I am decidedly in favour of having the proposals of your moderate programme made law."

The Bishop of Raphoe (Dr. MacNeily) wrote:—"I beg to assure you of my cordial support of any rational scheme of temperance reform."

The Bishop of Ossory (Dr. Brownrigg) sent a telegram expressing sympathy and support with the object of the meeting.

THE PROGRAMME.

The Chairman said that they all deeply regretted the unavoidable absence of his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel. (Hear, hear.) Their object was to ask the meeting to adopt a particular programme with a view to legislation. That programme was considered at their Congress that day, and it included the following demand:—(1) For a reduction by half of the number of publichouses; (2) the enforced closing of publichouses on Sundays, election days, etc.; (3) curtailment of hours of opening on other days; (4) an amendment of the laws relating to the sale of drink in clubs; (5) separation, at least structurally, of places for the sale of drink from groceries, etc.; and (6) compulsory endorsement of convictions on licences. Their objects and propositions, he said, were extremely moderate as a programme, and it should be carried into effect by legislation. (Applause.)

The Secretary (Father Gleeson) read the resolution as follows—"That this meeting emphatically endorses the demand of Congress for the immediate adoption by the Legislature of the very moderate programme of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation."

The Rev. Father Saul, S.J., moved the resolution, speaking in Irish.

The Very Rev. Father Lyons, P.P., Ardee, seconded the motion, and said that their programme was so reasonable and moderate that even some of those who were in "the trade" admitted that portion of it, at least, to be commended. The world knew if they were in Ireland mad enough and excited enough without the injection of liquid madness into their systems. (Laughter.) They did not desire to do an injustice to any man or any body of men. Indeed, the cutting down of the number of licensed houses would result in the cutting down of the police force. He desired to pay a tribute to the good work which had been done, and was being done, by the Civic Guard. (Applause.)

The Rev. Father Aloysius, O.S.F.C.; Rev. Thomas Murphy, and other speakers supported the resolution, which was carried with acclamation.

Mr. J. P. Dunne said that their programme should be supported by every trades unionist. The Labour Party had a great opportunity of insisting on the application of the 48-hours' week to the trade.

Sir Joseph Glynn spoke in support especially of that portion of the resolution applicable to clubs, which should be treated on the same lines as the publichouses. In fact, the club was more dangerous than the publichouse, for it encouraged unrestricted drinking, and without the qualifications that applied to the ordinary licensed premises.

The Rev. Thomas Ryan expressed a hope that they would yet have the principle of prohibition.

The Rev. Father Gleeson urged the necessity for carrying out that portion of their programme which had reference to the need for the structural separation of the alcohol section from the grocery section.

The Rev. Father Lawrence also supported the resolution.

The Rev. Father Flynn having spoken in favour of the compulsory endorsement of licences for breaches of the law,

The resolution was carried.

CUMANN NA nGAEDHEAL.

PROPOSED CENTRAL CUMMAN.

A very largely-attended meeting was held at 5 Parnell square, Dublin, last night, for the purpose of forming a central cumann of Cumann na nGaedheal. The three constituency Committees in the City and County of Dublin were represented. Nearly all the members of Parliament for the City and County were present. Mr. Sean O'Kelly presided.

Mr. George Lyons, T.C., proposed that they should take immediate steps to form an Ard-Chumann in the city. He said that the first qualification for membership of the Ard-Craobh was that the candidate should be a member of some local cumann. The need of a centre, where kindred spirits could meet for an exchange of ideas was manifest. For a time things had fallen into the melting-pot, and the structure of their old movement had been shaken. They had to start at the bottom rung again.

General Mulcahy, Minister of Defence, in seconding the motion, said that he felt grateful to whoever was responsible for the idea that brought the meeting together. The scheme by which in order to be a member of the Ard-Chumann one would only have to be a member of an ordinary Cumann was an excellent one. The arrangements by which the Ard-Chumann would be, as it were, out of the scheme of ordinary work, simply clears the ground for the work that would properly belong to an Ard-Chumann, and would leave the members free for work of greater national importance. He thought they could all thoroughly support the idea. Coming together from different parts of the city and county, it was heartening to find that there was a greater throb of health in the country than they expected, though all along they did not know it from individual instances.

The Chairman put the resolution that an Ard-Chumann should be formed, the Committee to be formed by three members from each of the Constituency Committees in Dublin City and County and six others chosen by the meeting.

The proposal was carried unanimously.

It was decided that each Constituency Committee should elect three members, the Cumann na nGaedheal members of the Dail should elect three more, the entire body so elected should elect three others.

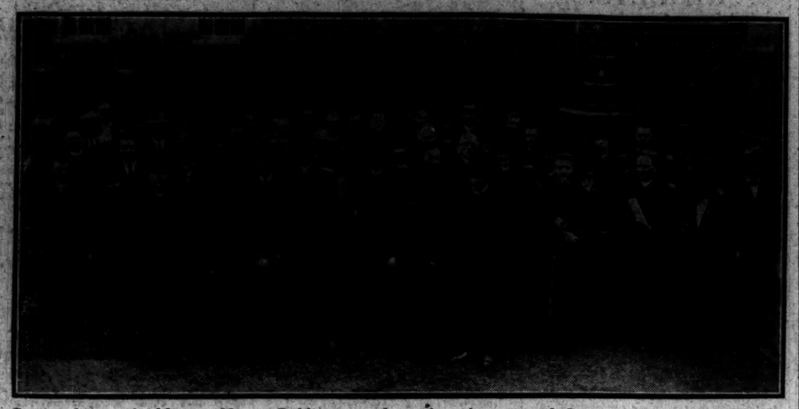
The inaugural meeting was adjourned till Monday, 1st October, at 8.30 p.m.

ST. ULTAN'S CONCERTS.

The St. Ultan's concerts are now entering on their fourth season, and the organisers draw attention to the fact that this year they will be held on the first Wednesday of each month, and at 8 o'clock in the evening. Prices will be the same as in former years.

It is reported that King Hussein of the Hejaz is sending a special messenger with a gift to the new Mahommedan mosque in Paris, consisting of a piece of ancient cloth embroidered with two verses of the Koran in letters of gold.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.



Group taken at the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday, when the triennial Congress of the Catholic Total Abstinence Federation of Ireland was opened.

TOKIO'S HOMELESS THOUSANDS.

GOVERNMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSES AND FOOD.

MARTIAL LAW PERIOD EXTENDED.

TOKIO, Tuesday.

An immediate appropriation of a hundred million yen (approximately £10,210,000) to relieve the most pressing necessities of the homeless sufferers in the great earthquake, is announced to-day in an urgent Imperial Ordinance. A portion of this fund is to be used for the erection of temporary shelters. It is also announced that the Privy Council has decided that a sum of three hundred million yen (approximately £30,625,000) shall be expended in foreign countries in the purchase of necessary supplies.

Martial law in the earthquake area is being extended for a period of one month, while the police force is being increased by 3,000. Meanwhile, the autumn equinox is bringing cold and rain to the thousands of sufferers—living objects of woe, huddled together in meagre kennels. The official figures give 1,700,000 as the number of the actual living sufferers in the earthquake in Tokio alone. It is estimated that 47,000 bales of raw silk were destroyed by fire and earthquake in Yokohama.—(Press Association's Special Correspondent.)

EARTHQUAKE FILMS.

NEW YORK, Tuesday.

Cinema concerns are engaged in an aeroplane race across the American Continent in an effort to be the first to show cinema pictures of the Japanese earthquake in the New York theatres. One flyer is understood to have started from Seattle and another from San Francisco. The man from Seattle is understood to have reached Great Falls, Montana, yesterday, and to have handed over his cargo to another flyer, who undertook to deliver it at Chicago this morning.—(Reuter.)

BATTLE OF SUSSEX DOWNS.

ENGLISH ARMY MANŒUVRES.

The battle of Sussex Downs, in the English army manœuvres, was concluded early yesterday morning with the successful crossing of the River Arun by the Blues by means of four light bridges to the north of their front, after constructing a feint bridge to the south, which was duly plastered by machine-guns, the light being unfavourable to artillery work. The enemy position on the heights at North Stoke was captured, but the failure of the victory was problematical, as the right wing of the Reds was not engaged. The final scheme of the operations commences to-day.

SOCIETY WOMAN SENT TO PRISON.

Mrs. Helen Vera Maclaren, staying at Upper Terrace road, Bournemouth, appeared before the Bournemouth magistrate yesterday morning on three charges of theft of clothing and notes, and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on the first charge and three months on each of the other charges, the sentences to run concurrently. The prisoner admitted all the charges.

CHURCH NOTES.

Members of the Church Congress should not fail to visit a highly interesting church in Plymouth, which is officially known as "the Church of Plymouth called Charles Church." It was consecrated on September 2nd, 1665, and Prebendary J. P. Baker, the present vicar, has compiled an interesting account of its history.

At the meeting which the English Church Union will hold, according to its usual custom, on the eve of the Church Congress, at the Church House, Plymouth, the subject to be dealt with will be the fundamental necessity for the provision of adequate religious teaching, as the *sine qua non* in education. In the absence of the President (the Earl of Shaftesbury), the chair will be taken by Sir Robert Newman, M.P. for Exeter, and Chairman of the Exeter Diocesan Committee of the Union. The speakers will be Miss Sheila Kaye-Smith, the Rev. C. S. Gillett (Fellow and Dean of Peterhouse), and Mr. James W. S. Godding (President of the Plymouth District Union).

The Bishop of Southwell has just become a Baronet owing to the death of his brother, Sir Leigh Hoskyns, Bart., of Harewood. Sir Leigh also succeeded his brother in 1914. His only son was killed in action in 1914, but he had three daughters. The new Baronet was Bishop of Burnley from 1901 to 1904, when he was translated to Southwell—a diocese which he hopes to see divided without delay. He is the only Baronet on the Episcopal Bench.

Another indication of the longing for unity is the announcement that the Bishop of Carlisle has promised to preach at the Jubilee Service of Penrith Wesleyan Church on October 1st. By so doing Dr. Williams is merely carrying out the suggestion of his fellow bishops of the Lambeth Conference.

The C.M.S. have received a cable from Japan to the effect that, while accurate estimates are at present impossible, it is known that three churches have been destroyed and two damaged in the recent earthquake, and that £5,000 will be required to replace them; £700 will be needed to compensate Japanese and English workers for personal losses; the cost of re-building Whidborne Hall will be £2,000; the dispensary of Fugagawa, £1,000; and repairs to the Mission House, £500—£12,200 in all.

The Governing Body of the Church in Wales has issued a report on clerical pensions which states:—"A happy and contented clergy, freed as far as possible from pecuniary cares, who can thus devote their whole will and energies to the work of the Church, will be its greatest asset in accomplishing the mission which it is its privilege and duty to discharge. We have unanimously come to the conclusion that the standard pension to be aimed at, on a basis of retirement at the age of 70, with 40 years' service, should not be less than about £215, *i.e.*, 70 per cent. of the standard stipend, with provision for variation according to the length of service, and for earlier retirement from disability or infirmity, and that any scheme should be so designed at its inception as to provide for this." The same sub-committee has under consideration the question of making provision for the widows and orphans of clergy, and will bring up a special report thereon later.

ANOTHER FATAL MINE ACCIDENT.

THREE MEN ENTOMBED.

One collier was killed and last night three were still entombed, with little hope of their being alive, as the result of a fall of coal at the pit of Messrs. Andrew Knowles, Ltd., Whitlane Colliery, Pendleton, near Manchester, shortly after noon yesterday. The dead man is John Gallagher, of Irlam of the Heights, who was pinned beneath the *débris*. He was alive when the rescuers reached him, but died before he could be liberated.

Gallagher and three other men were working at the same face of coal when they were struck by a heavy fall. The names of the three men still entombed are Amos Williams, Thomas Amery, and Richard Collier. Amery was married only four weeks ago, and his young wife was among the crowd of anxious relatives who watched the rescue operations. At a late hour, however, it was stated that the *débris* would probably not be removed for some hours.

THE RELEASE OF THE PRISONERS.

MEETINGS IN ROSCOMMON.

Several public meetings were held in County Roscommon on Sunday last, demanding the unconditional release of the Irish political prisoners in the North and South of Ireland, and in Great Britain. At Strokestown a large gathering, that met for the purpose after Mass, was addressed by Miss Una Sharkey. At Kiltrustan the resolution calling for the release of the Republicans was proposed by Mr. Bernard Feary, of Rahara, and seconded by Mr. J. Lowe, Kiltrustan. At Kilglass a similar motion was moved by Mr. M. Greene, Kilglass, and seconded by Mr. William Stewart, Kilglass. At these meetings the speakers protested against the continued detention in prison of many thousands of Irishmen and Irishwomen.

CLONMEL RURAL COUNCIL.

The Clonmel Rural Council adopted a resolution, asking for the release of the Irish political prisoners.

Mr. Dower said that if the prisoners came out and committed fifty millions of damage again he thought that the jail was the proper place for them.

Mr. Dwyer, in proposing the adoption of the resolution, said that it was well known that the men in jail did their best to put the English out of the country.

Mr. Dower—And they want to have them back again.

Mr. Dwyer—It is only a political difference between the Government and these men, and the Government ought to adopt an attitude of a little more forget and forgive.

The Chairman said that if the prisoners only made an offer that they were prepared to agree to majority rule they would be released.

A BRAY RESOLUTION.

The O'Rahilly Sinn Fein Club, Bray, on Sunday passed the following resolution:—"We, the members of the O'Rahilly Sinn Fein Club, Bri Cualann, demand the immediate release of Eamonn de Valera and all interned or imprisoned Republican deputies, as the first step to national unity, peace, and prosperity. These men have been elected to legislate for Ireland, not to rot in prison; and their further detention is a flagrant violation of the will of the people, which the Free State leaders have repeatedly declared they are out to uphold. Copies of this resolution to be forwarded to the Bri Cualann Urban District Council and other public Boards and Councils for adoption, and to the Free State Minister for Home Affairs."

KERRY FARMERS' RESOLUTION.

At a meeting of the Kerry County Committee of Agriculture in Tralee yesterday, Mr. Henry Pring, who presided, proposed, and Mr. Bateman seconded, the following resolution, which was passed unanimously:—

"That, in the interests of the peace and prosperity of our country, we consider that our fellow-countrymen now in prison ought to be liberated immediately; that we, therefore, ask the Government to approach this matter in a spirit of broad-mindedness, realising as they do that many of them were prisoners themselves, and that such incarceration did not alter their principles. We are of opinion that the liberation of the prisoners will not lead to any further resort to arms, and that good-will and unity can best be achieved by their immediate release."

The Chairman said—I propose this resolution not in any spirit of hostility to the Government or to anyone else. I am stick in politics since I was eighteen years of age, and I wish to God that I never had anything to do with them. (Laughter.) If I could begin my life again it would be in a different form. I believe that the guns now dumped will not be again used in this country unless they are used against the foreign enemy.

Mr. D. Gainey said that all would be in favour of the release of the prisoners if they thought that it would lead to peace.

Mr. Foley said that it was most essential that the people should settle down to peace and unity if they were going to develop their country, and for that purpose it was time that hostilities amongst themselves should end. He believed if the prisoners were released in the morning there need be no fear of a return to hostilities. He believed that as between Irishmen there should never have been any resort to arms, and if the country was ever to come to anything it could only be by opening the prison doors and permitting those in prison who had been elected to enter the Dail, whether they took the oath or not.

Chairman—There are people who object to the oath to-day who took the oath of allegiance to the King of England before now. I hold certain views, but the moment the Treaty was signed I was a Treatyite, and I am still.

DUBLIN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the Council of the Dublin Industrial Development Association, Incorporated, was held on the 24th inst. at the Permanent Exhibition premises, 40 Upper Sackville street. The following members were present:—Sir John Irwin, President; Miss L. Kenny, Mrs. Maud Walsh, Messrs. M. P. Rowan (M. Rowan and Co.), Hon. Treasurer; Senators Michael O'Dea and Colonel Maurice Moore, R. Varian (Messrs. J. S. Varian and Co.), D. P. Gallagher, T. W. Lawler (Messrs. W. and C. McDonnell, Ltd.), Hon. Secretary; B. J. Brennan (Dollard Printinghouse, Ltd.), Hon. Treasurer; D. P. Moran (*The Leader*), L. Ganter (Messrs. Ganter Bros.), P. J. Pentony (Messrs. Maguire and Paterson), and the Acting Secretary.

Letters from a number of firms asking advice relative to the presentation of evidence before the Fiscal Committee were received and dealt with.

The question of finance generally and of the future working of the Industrial Exhibition at the Society's premises was deferred to a special meeting of the Council to be summoned for Thursday, 4th October, at 4 p.m.

DUBLIN'S LATEST STRIKE.

PEMBROKE FIREMEN CEASE WORK.

THE POSITION AT THE DOCKS.

Pembroke Fire Brigade men struck work yesterday afternoon owing to the dismissal of two men in the station.

The strike does not mean that the Pembroke Urban District Councill will be without a fire brigade or ambulance service, as the officers of the Brigade are standing by to attend to calls.

Other services of the District Council, however, are suspended owing to the employés, to the number of 200, ceasing working in sympathy with the firemen.

An *Irish Times* reporter was informed last night at the Council's offices that the Union officials had refused to recognise the orders which the Council had made in connection with two temporary men in order to maintain an efficient fire and ambulance service in the district. The matter had been under discussion for some months.

A meeting of representatives of the Council and of the men was, it is understood, held after the strike had taken place, but was adjourned until to-day.

THE DOCK TROUBLE.

POSSIBLE CONFERENCE NEXT WEEK.

Although considerable activity was displayed at the North Wall Extension and at some of the river berthages yesterday, there was no indication of a settlement in the long drawn-out dispute between the dockers and their regular employers. The "voluntary levy" which has been called for by the Strike Committee is not, it is understood, meeting with a very willing response, and a great deal of hardship is being felt by the families of the unemployed dockers.

Owing to the number of chartered and other vessels using the port and paying the old rate of wages to dockers, the number of men who are actually idle is not more than 1,300. Nearly 4,000 others are stated to be in employment.

In addition to the cross-Channel vessels in the port yesterday there was a large Australian grain ship and one from Riga. A grain steamer from the River Plate is expected to-day, and other expected arrivals are an American general cargo steamer and one with grain from Portland, Oregon.

No arrangements have yet been made to bring the parties at variance into conference. It is not likely that the Ministry of Industry and Commerce will intervene unless both sides show a disposition to come together again, but it is hoped that a conference may be fixed for an early date. The prospect of an immediate conference, however, is regarded as remote.

OTHER DISPUTES.

As far as the Grand Canal Company are concerned, the waterway, which serves so many important centres in the Midland and the South-West, is idle, and 500 of the company's men are idle, with little prospect of an early resumption of work.

There are 500 workers in the chemical manure trade and 400 in the wholesale drug trade who are idle also, and in neither of these cases does there seem to be much desire for the aid of an arbitrator.

A business man stated to an *Irish Times* representative yesterday that there could be no progress until the Government acquired power to insist on masters and men to submitting their differences to arbitration and compelling each party to abide by the result. In no other way, he said, could the work of the country be carried on.

FARMERS AND THE DEADLOCK.

At the monthly meeting of the Kerry County Committee of Agriculture yesterday, Mr. Henry Pring, Chairman, presiding, a resolution was unanimously adopted calling on the Government to take immediate steps to end the deadlock in the pig and cattle trade by opening the ports and enabling farmers to dispose of their pigs, cattle and agricultural produce, otherwise the farmers could not pay their rates or rent annuities.

DERRY BAKERY STRIKE.

Yesterday members of the Amalgamated Workers' Union in Derry declined to deliver goods either to bakeries or shopkespers who were obtaining supplies of bread from local firms. The bakers, who from yesterday are working on a day to day basis, held a meeting last night, and decided to cease work unless employed under ordinary conditions. Arrangements are being made through the men's union for bread supplies from cross-Channel sources in the event of a complete stoppage.

DUBLIN HOUSE SEARCHED.

Yesterday afternoon, two young men wearing trench coats and soft hats, made a search of the premises, 16 Kildare street, Dublin. They interrogated the caretaker's wife, who asked them why they were there. One of them replied—"We have authority." "Are you C.I.D. men?" she asked. "Yes," said the spokesman. They then searched boxes, presses, and other places in the caretaker's apartments, but did not say what they were looking for. The Secretarial Bureau downstairs, an office used by Mr. Darrell Figgis, and the basement were also examined. As far as can be ascertained they did not take anything away.

You hold that child's future in your hand.

The body that must last your child for life is built during the age of growth.

Once that body is built the mistakes made cannot be rectified. To-day your child's health is largely in your hands.

Muscle and brain, bones, teeth and nerves are built up with food and food only.

There is no food that can take the place of VIROL for growth and development

School Children need VIROL in Winter

Athletes train on Virol, invalids recover on Virol, children grow on Virol.

It contains all those elements which recent food investigations have shown to be essential to growth and development, so proportioned that Virol supplies the vital principles often lacking in ordinary diet.

Doctors know the building power of

VIROL

In Jars, 1/3, 2/- and 3/9.

40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year

VIROL, LIMITED, RANGER LANE, EALING, W.5.

SWILLY RAILWAY DISPUTE.

A TEMPORARY SETTLEMENT.

A temporary settlement of the strike on the Londonderry and Lough Swilly Railway was effected yesterday evening, the company's notice to dismissed clerks being withdrawn for one week, pending negotiations to-day. Mr. Doherty, Derry, Secretary of the Railway Clerks' Association, received the following telegram from Senator O'Farrell:—"Hunt wires, offering to withdraw dismissal notice for week, provided we guarantee complete surrender after that interval. I replied as follows—'Your second wire received. Will order men to resume forthwith on withdrawal of dismissal notices for one week, to give time for negotiations, which can begin here to-morrow, with the President and General Secretary of the Union present. Obviously, cannot prejudice negotiations by stating in advance that you have been right. This would render conference absurd and unnecessary.'"

Later Mr. O'Doherty received the following telegram from Senator O'Farrell: "Company now agree to original request to postpone dismissal notices for one week from date, to give time for negotiations. Instruct men to resume work, and inform Press to-night."

The General Manager of the railway last night stated that the original demands of the Railway Clerks' Association had not been acceded to, and could not be acceded to, by the company; but that the negotiations instituted yesterday by the railway company had been successful in finding a course of action satisfactory to both parties.

Work will be resumed to-day, when a full service will be restored.

The staff and workmen of Messrs. Thomas J. Nicholl and Son, Dublin, coal merchants, presented Mr. R. Mahon, the yard manager, with a marble clock, on the occasion of his marriage.

THE GAELIC LEAGUE.

A COMMON PLATFORM FOR ALL IRISHMEN.

The twenty-sixth annual session of the Central Branch of the Gaelic League, Dublin, was opened last night, Mr. Peter McGinley, President of the League, in the chair.

Mr. Patrick O'Malley, M.P., and Mr. Frank Fahy, M.P., speaking in Irish and English, referred to the League as a platform on which opposing political parties could unite. Unless the language was saved during the present generation, there would be little hope for its salvation.

Mr. Fahy said that he was pleased to notice the advancement in Irish made in the schools, the Civil Service, and other branches of the national life.

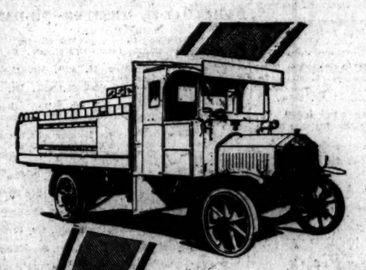
BETTING IN CORK.

A £25 FINE.

At the Cork District Sessions yesterday, Richard Power, Belvedere House, Tramore, County Waterford, was summoned for having on the 30th August opened, or kept, or used, the ground floor of the premises, No. 8 Pembroke street, Cork, for the purpose of betting. Bernard Leddy, 22 Avonmount, Friar's Walk; John Forde, 9 Pope's quay; Richard Owens, 8 Pembroke street; and John Power, 11 Hardwick street, were summoned for assisting in conducting the betting business.

Sergeant O'Sullivan gave evidence of having kept the lower portion of 8 Pembroke street under observation on the 28th and 29th August. He found that there was an extensive betting business carried on there.

The principal, Richard Power, was fined £25 and costs, and each of the other four defendants £5 and costs.



The improved 3 & 4 ton Albion chassis "Mark II."

Greater Power, Higher Speed—at Lower Cost.

THE improvement of existing Albion models is a matter of constant and careful research which is carried out at the Glasgow Works, and the new 32 h.p. Mark II Albion is the product of the latest experimental work combined with years of practical running experience under the severest conditions.

It embodies improvements in constructional details of the engine, adopted after exhaustive tests, which give an increase of 10 to 15% in power, with a great reduction in petrol consumption.

Greater power, higher speed, and still lower cost per ton-mile, are the results which are of incalculable value to users of commercial vehicles of 3 and 4 tons load capacity.

Provided with an exceptionally *low loading platform*, this Albion model also reduces work in loading to a minimum.

Prices:—3-ton Chassis £695. 4-ton Chassis £755

Write now for full particulars.

Load Capacity of other Albion Models: 25, 30, 40 & 50 cwt.

ALBION COMMERCIAL MOTORS

ALBION MOTOR CAR CO., LTD., SCOTSTOUN, GLASGOW.

GOSSIP FROM THE COURSE.

FINE FINISHES AT LEICESTER.

MORALS OF MARCUS AGAIN.

A REMARKABLE RECORD.

FROM OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

LEICESTER, Tuesday Night.

A great race for the Leicester County Nursery, in which Morals of Marcus beat the Clio filly by a head, was the outstanding feature of the racing here this afternoon. While not wishing to disparage the fillies, I am inclined to doubt whether either would have beaten Orland had he had their advantages. He lost a lot of ground by striking off slowly, and, though he was, in the phraseology of the Turf, "going twice as fast as anything else" at the finish, he was just beaten out of a place by Lady of Lemnos.

It was a really fine finish between Jellies on Morals of Marcus and Winter on the Clio filly. The latter was in the lead a quarter of a mile from home, when Morals of Marcus challenged, and in a great set-to between the pair Frank Hartigan's filly just lost the prize money.

Both these fillies have a remarkable record. Both were cheaply bought as yearlings—Morals of Marcus for 260 guineas and the other, who was bred in County Limerick, for 700 odd. Both ran during the first week of the season, and both were placed. Since then Morals of Marcus has won six races, and the Clio filly has finished first five times, though she has been twice disqualified. The Clio filly has only been unplaced once and Morals of Marcus twice. Her victory to-day pays a tribute to the excellence of Purple Shade, who gave her weight and a beating of many lengths in the Palatine Nursery at Manchester.

SPUN'S EASY VICTORY.

The Belfast owner, Mr. Harry Liddell, won the Kegworth Handicap with Spun, whom Percy Woodland trains for him at Cholderton. This filly has not been too lucky this season, and has generally come up against something too good for her when she has been really fancied. Thus, when she was made favourite at Newbury early in the season the winner turned up in Tranquil. There was no Tranquil in the field this afternoon, and Spun won easily from Brandy Snap and Golden Duke, who was favourite.

Little H. Leach, the youngest member of the well-known family, did very well to keep Euloise in front and beat Archibald on The Owlet by a short head in the Bradford High-Weight Handicap. It was a particularly exciting finish, for Martin Hartigan's Park Square was only a neck away third. The popular Irish trainer had, however, the satisfaction of winning the last race for his wife with Myrock, who beat the equal favourites, Quilts and Castille.

TO-DAY'S FANCIES.

The racing to-morrow at Folkestone will be very poor in quality, but there should be a good race at Edinburgh for the Caledonian Hunt Cup, whither NORSEMAN, who missed an engagement at Lanark, has gone on from Ayr. He has to give 11lb. to Craig Eleyr, who finished in front of Papyrus at York, but he stays well, and I expect to see him win for Mr. James White. By the way, it is stated that in future a well-known Irish soldier in Major-General Sir Cecil Bingham, a brother of the Earl of Lucan, is to interest himself in the management of Mr. White's racing stable. Lord Rosebery seldom fails to have a winner at Edinburgh, and his POETASTER should carry on the tradition by taking the Buccleuch Handicap, while HIGH FORCE may be good enough to win the Lothians Handicap.

At Folkestone I expect to see DURSILLA win the Moderate Two-Year-Old Plate for Major Dermot McClintock, while MERRIPIT should win the Cliff Plate.

GALTEE MORE.

BETTING FORECAST.

FOLKESTONE.

20 Race—5 to 2 agst. Fine Gold, 7 to 2 Aquatic, 5 to 2 Speculator, 6 to 1 Nonentity, 7 to 1 Wait a Bit, 8 to 1 each Gnocchi and Chicago, 10 to 1 Big Bertha, 100 to 8 Dutch Toy.

2.30 Race—11 to 4 agst. Sly Mary filly, 4 to 1 Aurette colt, 9 to 2 Foundling, 6 to 1 Fox-ford, to 1 Nejima filly, 8 to 1 each Periwinkle filly and Fair Springs filly, 10 to 1 each Freda Constance and Nickle Neck gelding, 100 to 8 Comstance Louvre, 100 to 7 any other.

3.0 Race—7 to 4 agst. Zoza, 3 to 1 Coombe Dick, 9 to 2 Durzilla, 7 to 1 Abbess, 8 to 1 each Bruera and Gravitation filly, 10 to 1 each Myrtilla and Countersign colt, 100 to 6 any other.

3.30—9 to 4 agst. Anitra's Dance, 4 to 1 All Away, 5 to 1 Old Nic, 7 to 1 each Noce D'Argent and Advantage, 8 to 1 each Hop-scotch and Savernake, 10 to 1 each Athena and Hungarian, 100 to 8 Prester Jill, 100 to 7 Border Ranger, 20 to 1 any other.

4.0 Race—5 to 1 agst. Sunny South, 4 to 1 False Friend, 11 to 2 Fayre colt, 6 to 1 Critical, 7 to 1 Blink Boy, 8 to 1 Enigma, 10 to 1 each Foreign Legion and West Indian, 100 to 8 any other.

4.30—Race—5 to 4 agst. Regulator, 5 to 2 Miss Janice, 4 to 1 Merripit, 7 to 1 Rivetter, 10 to 1 Scalino, 100 to 8 any other.

"FORM" HORSES.

FOLKESTONE.

2. 0—Fine Gold.
2.30—Foundling.
3. 0—Zoza.
3.30—Anitra's Dance.
4. 0—Sunny South.
4.30—Regulator.

Double Event—Zoza (nap) and Anitra's Dance.

EDINBURGH.

2. 0—Longstop.
2.30—Belle Fille.
3.10—Monk of Blyth.
3.40—Hunting Morn.
4.10—High Force.
4.40—Wittol.
5.10—Flying Lance.

Student of Form.

SPECIAL SELECTIONS FOR TO-DAY.

Daily Mirror :—Double—Abbess (nap) and Scherzo.

Daily Graphic :—Double — Enigma and Werwolf.

Daily Chronicle :—Double—Anitra's Dance and Poetaster.

Daily News :—Double—Anitra's Dance and Regulator.

Daily Express :—Safety bet — Anitra's Dance (each way). Double—Coombe Dick and Anitra's Dance.

Westminster Gazette :—To-day's best — Poetaster. Double—Dursilla and Poetaster.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

ORDER OF RUNNING TO-DAY.

1.30—Parkhurst Selling Hurdle Race.
2. 0—Yafford Steeplechase.
2.30—Yarmouth Handican Hurdle Race.
3. 0—Vectis Handicap Steeplechase.
3.30—Brighstone Juvenile Hurdle Race.
4. 0—Shorwell Hunters' Steeplechase.

Jockeys' mounts at Folkestone to-day include—Donoghue—Anitra's Dance; Grace—Casino Girl; Smyth—All Away; R. Jones—Bruera, Aurelie colt Enigma, Regulator; Evans—Sunny South; and Richards—Hopscotch.

ESTD. 33 years. SUFFICIENT GUARANTEE.

D. M. GANT

TURF COMMISSIONER.

NO LIMIT S.P.

On any race under Jockey Club Rules. Full odds should they reach 100 to 1 win and 25 to 1 place.

PLACE BETTING.

Even when the favourite starts "Odds on."

RACECOURSE TELEGRAMS.

Clients attending a race meeting may despatch up to the actual "Off" irrespective of the advertised time of the race.

TELEGRAPHIC ERRORS.

Payment in full. No quibbling.

The "Sportsman" says: "Mr. Gant is an institution. Credit, Courtesy, and Consideration. A most Reliable Firm."

WRITE FOR TERMS.

41 NEW BOND STREET, LONDON, W. 1.

POWERSTOWN PARK.

DOUBLE EVENT FOR MADDENSTOWN LODGE

Dull, overcast weather prevailed at Powerstown Park yesterday, but fortunately rain held off while the card was being run, but naturally the gloomy outlook in the morning kept many people away.

The feature of the day was the double event brought off by the Maddenstown Lodge stable, which opened well by capturing the first two races on the card with Desmond Dale and Knight of Greenane. The former won the Selling Mail, and his was a smart performance, for he waited in the rear until half a mile from home, when he rapidly picked up ground, and drawing to the front as the straight was entered, he was in a canter from Ballydibby, Knight of Greenane had only Polish Prince to beat in the Stand Plate, but there was nothing to choose between the pair in the wagering. They kept close company at a very slow pace for half-way, when Knight of Greenane drew away and won easily at the finish. Mount Prospect wound up in best demand for the September Plate, and staying on better than Shining Bachelor, who was second in receipt, he beat the latter comfortably. Monocle ran well, and was in front in the distance. Ada was greatly expected to win the Stayers' Plate, and she was going well when she came to grief, at half-way, and though Ballinacurra Boy was then left with a long lead he failed to withstand the challenge of Wash On, who followed up his Ennis win in ready style. Beau of Rheims was a big demand for the Autumn Plate, but he was well beaten a mile from home, and shortly afterwards came to grief, while Jolly Mac in the hands of the owner, Mr. John O'Brien, scored in the easiest possible fashion. Lady Spectral, a stable companion of Spectral Boy, was re-mounted to finish third, and Blue Fish very readily justified the odds laid on her for the Stewards' Plate. Details:—

2.0—CLONMEL PLATE of £50. A handicap hurdle race. 1 m. 6 f.

Mr. E. Bellenger's b. c. DESMOND DALE, by Santoi—Lady Desmond, 4, 12-0	T. Burns 1
Mr. T. G. O'Brien's BALLYDIBBY, 5, 12-0	M. Colbert 2
Mr. R. Power's SAINTLY GEMMA, 5, 10-5	Doyle 3
Mr. W. Jackson's Paddy Milestone, 6, 11-5	Moloney 0

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—Evens DESMOND DALE, 4 to 1 each agst. Ballydibby and Paddy Milestone, 8 to 1 Saintly Gemma.

Paddy Milestone settled down from Saintly Gemma, Ballydibby, and Desmond Dale for half way, when Ballydibby drew to the front, and on entering the straight to Desmond Dale, who won by a canter by five lengths; ten lengths separated second and third.

2.30—STAND PLATE of £50. A handicap steeplechase. 2 m. 2 f.

Mr. J. E. Graham's b. g. KNIGHT OF GREENANE, by The White Knight—Soldier's Daughter, aged	10-9 ..... J. Morgan 1
Mr. D. Moloney's POLISH PRINCE, 5, 10-0	Meaney 2

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—Evens Knight of Greenane made all the running, and won by four lengths.

3.0—SEPTEMBER PLATE of £50. A handicap. 1 m.

Mrs. T. O'K. White's b. g. MOUNT PROSPECT, by Saxham—Lady Geraldine, 5, 9-5	M. Quirke 1
Mr. J. J. Parkinson's SHINING BACHELOR, 5, 9-5	M. Gleeson 2
Mr. T. A. Byrne's PRINCE HIRAM, 5, 7-7	D. Ward 0

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. MOUNT PROSPECT, 3 to 1 Shining Bachelor, 4 to 1 Prince Hiram, 5 to 1 any other.

Explanation began slowly, and Monocle led Shining Bachelor, Mount Prospect, and Prince Hiram, to the distance, where Shining Bachelor took command, but failed to resist the challenge of Mount Prospect, who won easily by three lengths; three-parts of a length separated second and third. Monocle was fourth.

3.30—STAYERS' PLATE of £50. A handicap steeplechase. 3 m.

Mr. T. A. O'Gorman's b. g. MASK ON, by Avidity, d. by Bergomask—Pioneer Queen, aged	12-5 ..... Mr. C. Brabazon 1
Mr. W. J. Moulden's BALLINACURRA BOY, 5, 10-2	Mr. C. McCarthy 2
Mr. M. McGrath's WINBORNE, 5, 10-0	J. Ward 3

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Mask On, 5 to 2 Ballinacurra Boy, and Winborne, 5 to 1 each Ada and Wash On.

Mask On, who followed up his Ennis win in ready style, Beau of Rheims was a big demand for the Autumn Plate, but he was well beaten a mile from home, and shortly afterwards came to grief, while Jolly Mac in the hands of the owner, Mr. John O'Brien, scored in the easiest possible fashion. Lady Spectral, a stable companion of Spectral Boy, was re-mounted to finish third, and Blue Fish very readily justified the odds laid on her for the Stewards' Plate. Details:—

2.0—CLONMEL PLATE of £50. A handicap hurdle race. 1 m. 6 f.

Mr. E. Bellenger's b. c. DESMOND DALE, by Santoi—Lady Desmond, 4, 12-0	T. Burns 1
Mr. T. G. O'Brien's BALLYDIBBY, 5, 12-0	M. Colbert 2
Mr. R. Power's SAINTLY GEMMA, 5, 10-5	Doyle 3
Mr. W. Jackson's Paddy Milestone, 6, 11-5	Moloney 0

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—Evens DESMOND DALE, 4 to 1 each agst. Ballydibby and Paddy Milestone, 8 to 1 Saintly Gemma.

Paddy Milestone settled down from Saintly Gemma, Ballydibby, and Desmond Dale for half way, when Ballydibby drew to the front, and on entering the straight to Desmond Dale, who won by a canter by five lengths; ten lengths separated second and third.

2.30—STAND PLATE of £50. A handicap steeplechase. 2 m. 2 f.

Mr. J. E. Graham's b. g. KNIGHT OF GREENANE, by The White Knight—Soldier's Daughter, aged	10-9 ..... J. Morgan 1
Mr. D. Moloney's POLISH PRINCE, 5, 10-0	Meaney 2

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. MOUNT PROSPECT, 3 to 1 Shining Bachelor, 4 to 1 Prince Hiram, 5 to 1 any other.

Explanation began slowly, and Monocle led Shining Bachelor, Mount Prospect, and Prince Hiram, to the distance, where Shining Bachelor took command, but failed to resist the challenge of Mount Prospect, who won easily by three lengths; three-parts of a length separated second and third. Monocle was fourth.

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Mr. W. J. Moulden's BALLINACURRA BOY, 5, 10-2	Mr. C. McCarthy 2
Mr. M. McGrath's WINBORNE, 5, 10-0	J. Ward 3

(Winner trained by Parkinson.)

Betting—5 to 4 agst. Mask On, 5 to 2 Ballinacurra Boy, and Winborne, 5 to 1 each Ada and Wash On.

Mr. J. J. Parkinson's Shaun Aboo, a, 11-5 ..... J. Morgan 0

Mr. J. B. Knowles's Ada, a, 10-12 ..... Owner 0

(Winner trained by C. Brabazon.)

Betting—2 to 1 agst. Ada, 3 to 1 each MASK ON and Shaun Aboo, 4 to 1 Ballinacurra Boy, 10 to 1 Winborne.

Mr. William O'Neill's Peggy O'Neill agst. Mr. D. Campbell's Millomairesse.

Mr. W. J. M'Cann's Madame Mum agst. Mr. G. Griffin's Victorious Dove.

CROMAC CUP. For five all-ages.

Mr. R. D. Patterson's Master Sam agst. Mr. Mussen's Master Arthur.

Mr. Mussen's Make Victory Sure agst. Mr. W. Wilson's Sago Turn.

Mrs. Millar's Morning Maid II., a bye.

BANGOR STAKES No. 1. For 16 all-ages.

Mr. D. Calvert's Bob M'Bride agst. Mr. Mussen's Mucksmere.

Mr. M'Nab's Irish Battalion agst. Mr. A. Boyd's Three Brothers.

Mr. J. Locke's Vionstown Boy agst. Mr. Fraser's Boy Victory.

Mr. J. M'Carling's Royal Raider agst. Messrs. Barry and Williamson's Antrim Castle.

Mr. Deaver's Old Broadway agst. Mr. Wilson's Distant Danger.

Mr. M'Kenny's Musical Dictator agst. Mr. Murray's Crown Dance.

Mr. W. P. Glavin's Ballyhone Swank agst. Mr. Fraser's Flare Up.

BANGOR STAKES No. 2. For 16 all-ages.

Mr. Wilson's Lisnisky Turn agst. Mr. Robert Bill.

Mr. D. Gallagher's West United agst. Mr. Robert Green's Flying Billy.

Mr. R. Fitzell's Belfast Witchcraft agst. Mr. D. Campbell's Anvil Chorus.

Mr. A. Skillen's Matty B. agst. Mr. Mussen's Miss Rita.

Mr. J. Patton's Princess Eileen agst. Mr. P. Russell's Counteen Fair.

Mr. Wilson's Pinnagh Turn agst. Mr. R. Downing's Manchine Maid II.

Mr. J. McKeown's Miss Margaret agst. Mr. T. Few's Flying Peggy.

Mr. Shaw's sire agst. Mrs. M'Keown's Minnie B.

2d. RACING AND FOOTBALL JUDGE. 2d.

4 WINNERS AT LEICESTER YESTERDAY.
4 WINNERS AT LEICESTER YESTERDAY.
KNEE CAPPER to 1. KNEE CAPPER, 7 to 2.
EULOISE, 4 to 1.
SPUN, 2 to 1. ELEVATION F, 4 to 1.
Perth engagements—Commander Smith, Phantom Bold, Jean Ainslie.
All engagements under N.H. Rules—Sheepshead.
All engagements—Derrynane, Glorious, Idle Lady, Pangent, Fairfield Swell, Keep Cool, Baronscourt.

LIMERICK JUNCTION.

TO-DAY'S SELECTIONS.

The attractive character of the programme indicates some capital sport on both days at Limerick Junction, where, judging from the number of horses under orders, there will be no dearth of runners, and the proceedings should be very interesting. Adequate railway facilities are, as usual, afforded, and on each morning a special passenger train leaves Kingsbridge at 11.15 and returns at 5.40. Selections are appended:—

Sologhead Plate—Knock Brack.
Junction Plate—Clonmeen's Pet; if absent, Emmett D.
Ballykisteen Plate—Buscaill Brash.
Flying Plate—Flying Prince or Glantragas.
Limerick Junction Plate—Helmet.
Railway Plate—Ben Cruchan; if absent, Ada.

2.45—THE SOLOGHEAD PLATE of 50 sovs. A handicap hurdle race. 1½ m.

THE KIWI (Sir William Goulding), Bohan	Age st. lb. 5 12 0
BAY MYRTLE (Mr. J. Lonergan), Mr. J. Lonergan	Moss 5 11 12
HUNTING HALT (Mr. V. Vaughan), Mr. V. Vaughan	Collins 5 11 10
CAVALRY TROT (Mr. F. S. Lewis), Lewis	Walker 6 11 7
BROKEN VOW (Mr. P. W. Shaw), Shaw	Gleeson 6 11 5
RED CITY (Mr. J. F. Clancy), Parkinson	Parkinson 4 11 4
ALKALINE (Mr. J. Ryan), Foley	Gleeson 6 11 3
STRATFORD (Mr. E. J. Power), Foley	Gleeson 6 11 3
LADY MURIAH (Mr. Jos. Whelan), Owner	Owner 6 11 0
KINAVEY (Mr. J. Dillon), Trimbell	Walsh 5 11 0
KNOCK BRACK (Mr. N. J. Greene), Greene	Moss 4 11 1
EMPRESS FOREST (Mrs. M. Callaghan), Callaghan	Collins 6 10 15
MERRY CHAP (Mr. D. Quinlisk), Cleary	Cleary 4 10 11
HAWTHORN HILL (Mr. J. T. O'Brien), Mr. J. T. O'Brien	Moloney 6 10 11
BOOTY (Col. Croft), Croft	Parkinson 6 10 8
SAINTLY GEMMA (Mr. R. Power), Power	Doyle 5 10 5
WINGED WAVE (Mr. J. Lloyd), Lloyd	Doyle 5 10 5
CLONGIVEEN (Mr. Jas. Walshe), Owner	Owner a 10 5
IRONMASTER (Mrs. D. Moloney), Moloney	Moloney a 10 2
EXPLANATION (Mr. M. Curran), Cashen	Cashen 5 10 0
NAVAN BOY (Mr. H. J. Delmere), Stark	Stark a 10 0
THE SWEEP (Mr. Cleary), Cleary	Cleary a 10 0
BLUE FISH (Mr. J. T. O'Brien), Mr. J. T. O'Brien	Moloney 0

3.15—JUNCTION PLATE of 200 sovs. of the third 5 sovs. to the second receive 15 sovs. and the winner 30 sovs. Winner to be sold for 100 sovs. 5 f.

CARRIG LONG (Mr. D. J. Power), H. Harty	st. lb. 4 12
DUKE OF JUNO (Mr. J. Nugent), Nugent	5 12
EMMETT D (Mr. J. W. Fraser), Owner	5 12
CLONMEEN'S PET (Mr. E. Grehan), Widger	5 12
GLOVERNEY (Mr. J. Power), H. Harty	4 10
LADY IRENE (Mr. J. Power), Dawson	5 9
EMMETT GREE (Mr. J. Gouldine), Parkinson	5 9

3.45—THE BALLYKISTEEN PLATE of 50 sovs. A Set race. 2 m.

COFFEE (Mrs. Croft), Croft	Age st. lb. 6 12
GALLANT L. (Mr. H. J. Nicholl), Owner	Usher 4 9 10
FARAMELLE (Mr. J. Cunningham), Cunningham	Owner 4 9 10
CAPPINA (Mr. C. F. Keyes), McKenna	Keyes 4 9 10
WAX BULLET—HERIOT (Mr. J. Nolan), Nolan	Nolan 4 9 10
GRECIAN PRINCESS (Mr. T. O'Connor), Owner	Owner 4 9 10
FLYING LABEL (Mr. P. O'Donnell), Moss	Moss 5 9 10
DUDDING DUKE (Mr. W. Walsh), Walsh	Walsh 5 9 10
SHAWN-A-GLAUNA (Mrs. J. O'Dwyer), O'Dwyer	Dawson 4 9 10
GEORGE'S NANCY (Mr. Jno. O'Sullivan), O'Sullivan	Owner 4 9 10

4.15—THE FLYING PLATE of 75 sovs. A handicap flat race. 1 m.

KNOCK BRACK (10lb. ex.) (Mr. N. J. Greene), Moss	Age st. lb. 5 10 12
OOLA (Mr. C. F. Keyes), McKenna	4 10 12
GOSSIP SHOP (Mr. D. Dwyer), McKenna	4 10 7
KING'S NIGHT (Mr. J. Galvin), Collins	4 10 4
GOOD OPINION (Mr. J. Galvin), Owner	4 10 4
FLYING PRINCE (Mr. T. F. O'Neill), Parkinson	3 10 0
SUNNY BIRD (Col. Croft), Croft	Parkinson 3 10 0
EAT IN (Mr. J. Ross), Mrs. J. Ross	Ward 3 10 0
ALL GLASS (Co. Clerk), Moss	Moss 4 10 0
CLONMEEN (Co. Clerk), C. Brabazon	Moss 5 10 0
CORVIE (Mr. R. J. Dugan), Parkinson	4 10 0
FLYING BELL (Mr. W. Dunphy), Parkinson	4 9 12
DUNDRUM BEECHES (Mr. A. B. Coyle), Forde	Forde 3 9 4
BUCAILL BREAH (Miss M. Harty), Harty	Hartigan 3 9 4
BRANDON'S BUD (Mr. W. O'Dwyer), Dawson	Dawson 3 9 2
KERA (Mr. D. J. Power), Doyle	Doyle 4 9 0
AVLONA GROSVENOR (Mr. J. Mulcahy), Mulcahy	Parkinson 3 8 12
ROUKEN GLEN (Mr. E. McLaughlin), Owner	Walsh 4 8 10
LUCKY COLLEEN (Mr. C. Sullivan), Walker	Walker 3 8 8
MONOCLE (Mr. J. Ryan), Ryan	Ryan 4 8 8
EMPRESS FOREST (Mrs. M. Callaghan), Callaghan	Collins 6 8 9
MERRIE MEMORIES (Mr. J. L. Cadell), Doyle	Doyle 3 8 9
SABLE LADY (Mrs. N. White), Dawson	Dawson 3 8 9
HOOLIE BOY (Mr. J. Flavin), Mr. J. Flavin	Moloney 3 8 9
CANADIAN (Mr. J. Hanrahan), Mr. J. Lowry	Hanrahan 3 8 9
FEARLESS (Mr. H. J. Tally), Owner	Owner 4 8 5
PULLMAN (Mr. J. Power), Owner	Owner 4 8 5
MISS HERBERT (Mr. H. Power), Power	Owner 4 8 5

4.45 CHASE of 200 sovs., of which the second receives 15 sovs. and the third 5 sovs. 2 m.

GOLDEN BEEBE (Mr. Croft), Croft	Age st. lb. 6 12 7
CONSPIRER (Mr. J. Usher), Usher	Usher a 11 13
SOUTH BEN (Mr. H. F. Mostyn), Gilbert	Gilbert 6 11 13
CLONGIVEEN (Mr. Jas. Walshe), Brabazon	Brabazon a 10 12
CURRAGH BREEZE (Mr. C. Brabazon), Owner	Owner a 10 11
BALLYMACROY (Mr. J. J. Monaton), Owner	Owner a 10 11
REDBRAE (Mrs. R. H. Walker), Walker	Moss 6 10 5
KEEP TIME (Mrs. Croft), Croft	Walker 6 10 5
FLYER LEE (Mr. W. O'Driscoll), Dawson	Dawson 5 10 0
WOO WHOOP (Mr. C. O'Brien), Mr. C. O'Brien	Moloney 0
SHANACOWL (Mr. W. Murphy), Owner	Owner a 9 11

5.15—THE RAILWAY PLATE of 55 sovs. A selling race. 3 m.

BEN CRUCHAN (Mr. F. Barbour), Armstrong	Age st. lb. 9 13 11
BRENDAN'S GLORY (Mr. D. Quinlisk), Quinlisk	Owner 9 13 11
MISFIRE (Mr. H. W. Ryan), Walker	Walker a 12 11
ADA (Mr. C. F. Keyes), Keyes	Keyes a 11 7
BALLINCURRA BOY (Mr. W. J. Moulden), Owner	Owner a 11 7
CAIRBRE (Mr. A. M'Cann), Dawson	Dawson a 11 7
TUSK (Mr. R. Power), £100	Dawson a 10 12
TOURS (Mr. J. Power), £100	Walker a 10 10
CROSSKEYS, BELLE (Mr. C. Sullivan), £100	Usher a 10 10
THE PROSPEROUS BOY (Mr. J. A. Orsi), £100	Orsi a 10 10
MISTAKE (Col. Croft), £100	Croft 6 10 10
MASTER MACREE (Mrs. M. Harty), £100	Fisher 6 10 10
KING'S COURIER (Mr. J. C. Ryan), £100	Ryan a 10 10
PRINCE HERMIAN (Mr. J. C. Ryan), £100	Ryan a 10 10
GREEN LABEL (Mr. E. Walsh), £100	Owner 6 10 10

COURSING.

DONAGHADEE MEETING—TO-DAY.

THE DRAW.

PORTAVOE STAKES. For 16 all-ages.
Mr. J. E. Stevenson's Steam Drifter agst. Mr. J. Armstrong's After Hours.
Mr. Shiels's Hillview II. agst. Mr. H. B. M'Keag's Captain Charles.
Mr. J. M'Gimpsey's Murdock M. agst. Mr. R. Fraser's Jolly Mail.
Mr. J. Shaw's Stormont agst. Mr. J. Bell's Giant.
Mr. D. Collins's Clicked agst. Mr. Timmins's Decisive Drop.
Mr. H. Mussen's Money for Nothing agst. Messrs. H. and T. M'Alinden's Kop He Might.
Mr. J. Shaw's Strangford agst. Mr. W. J. Cairns' O'Hara II.
Messrs. Henderson and M'Closkey's Extra Tax agst. Mr. Hanna's Mourne Masher.
DONAGHADEE AND ARDS STAKES. For 16 dog and bitch puppies.
Mr. R. Fraser's Fairview agst. Messrs. M'Alinden's Full Light.
Mr. J. A. Deaver's Dress Circle agst. Mr. Fraser's Happy Mal.
Mr. J. Elwood's Listharnet agst. Mr. Shaw's Sullivan.
Mr. Shaw's St. Branach agst. Mr. J. Coy's Black Lough.
Mr. Mussen's Matador agst. Mr. P. Murray's Murty's Pride.
Mr. William O'Neill's Peggy O'Neill agst. Mr. D. Campbell's Ocean Lady.
Mr. William M'Keon's Black Lady III. agst. Mr. A. Campbell's Millomairesse.
Mr. W. J. M'Cann's Madame Mum agst. Mr. G. Griffin's Victorious Dove.

CROMAC CUP. For five all-ages.

Mr. R. D. Patterson's Master Sam agst. Mr. Mussen's Master Arthur.
Mr. Mussen's Make Victory Sure agst. Mr. W. Wilson's Sago Turn.
Mrs. Millar's Morning Maid II., a bye.

BANGOR STAKES No. 1. For 16 all-ages.
Mr. D. Calvert's Bob M'Bride agst. Mr. Mussen's Mucksmere.
Mr. M'Nab's Irish Battalion agst. Mr. A. Boyd's Three Brothers.
Mr. J. Locke's Vionstown Boy agst. Mr. Fraser's Boy Victory.
Mr. J. M'Carling's Royal Raider agst. Messrs. Barry and Williamson's Antrim Castle.
Mr. Deaver's Old Broadway agst. Mr. Wilson's Distant Danger.
Mr. M'Kenny's Musical Dictator agst. Mr. Murray's Crown Dance.
Mr. W. P. Glavin's Ballyhone Swank agst. Mr. Fraser's Flare Up.

BANGOR STAKES No. 2. For 16 all-ages.
Mr. Wilson's Lisnisky Turn agst. Mr. Robert Bill.
Mr. D. Gallagher's West United agst. Mr. Robert Green's Flying Billy.
Mr. R. Fitzell's Belfast Witchcraft agst. Mr. D. Campbell's Anvil Chorus.
Mr. A. Skillen's Matty B. agst. Mr. Mussen's Miss Rita.
Mr. J. Patton's Princess Eileen agst. Mr. P. Russell's Counteen Fair.
Mr. Wilson's Pinnagh Turn agst. Mr. R. Downing's Manchine Maid II.
Mr. J. McKeown's Miss Margaret agst. Mr. T. Few's Flying Peggy.
Mr. Shaw's sire agst. Mrs. M'Keown's Minnie B.

2d. RACING AND FOOTBALL JUDGE. 2d.

4 WINNERS AT LEICESTER YESTERDAY.
4 WINNERS AT LEICESTER YESTERDAY.
KNEE CAPPER to 1. KNEE CAPPER, 7 to 2.
EULOISE, 4 to 1.
SPUN, 2 to 1. ELEVATION F, 4 to 1.
STARRED HAIR, FOLKESTONE AND EDINBURGH.
"JUDGE CERT. WIRES" at Last 7 Won.
Bang in Form Yesterday. Next EULOISE, 4 to 1.
Send now, 3 for 30/—RACING AND FOOTBALL JUDGE, Houghton street, London, W.C.2.—(Advt.)

LEICESTER RESULTS.

2.0—WELBECK (S.) PLATE of £300 (two-year-olds). 5 f.

Sir H. Cunliffe-Owen's ELEVATION F., by Orpiment, 8-9	T. Gray 1
Mr. Waugh's LI-KWANG, 9-0	Elliott 2
Mr. Hibbert's MADELENINA, 8-11	F. Gardner 3

Also ran—Hon. Lollius (Mellish), Majestic (Beary), Gladbellicon (Ingham), Rosecroft (Fox), Masterpiece (Jones), Bally Lass (Bullock), Syndal (Perryman).

(Winner trained by C. Bell.)

Betting—7 to 4 agst. ELEVATION FILLY, 2 to 1 Mollitt, 5 to 1 Chemalicon, 7 to 1 Madelenina, 10 to 1 Li-Kwang, 100 to 7 any one else.

Won by two lengths; five lengths. Hay was third.

The winner was bought in for 430 gns.

2.30—LEICESTERSHIRE (S.) HANDICAP of £400 added. 5 f.

Mr. Ramsden's b. f. KNEE CAP, by Captivation—Silloche, 3, 7-7	H. Jellis 1
Mrs. Stevenson's COULDRINAGH, 5, 6-9	Orme 2
Mr. Tootbum's FLUE FOURR, 3, 7-5	Leach, sen. 3

Also ran—Sailor Son (G. Smith), The Jester (F. Bullock), The Boatswain (Ingham), Young Man's Fancy (Derryman), Kent Eagle (F. Gurr), Rhos (T. Morgan), Lou (Hall), Mosaic (Alford), Festoon (Timmins), Tonis (H. Leach), (Winner trained by Pickering.)

Betting—7 to 2 agst. Tonis, 3 to 1 Young Man's Fancy, 6 to 1 each Kent Eagle and Couldrinagh, 8 to 1 KNEE CAP, 9 to 1 The Jester, 10 to 1 each Rhos and Mosaic, 20 to 1 each Flue Fourr, 100 to 8 Festoon, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by two lengths; three lengths. Sailor Son was fourth.

The winner was sold to Mr. H. France for 430 gns.

3.0—LEICESTER COUNTY NURSERY of £800 added. 5 f.

Mr. Glaspool's ch. f. MORALS OF MARCUS, by Friar Marcus—Liselme, 8-0	H. Jellis 1
Mr. R. Walker's CLIO, 8-6	Winter 2
Mr. St. V. Fox's LADY OF LEMNOS, 7-11	C. Elliott 3
Mr. C. Whitburn's Missal, 8-8	M. Beary 0
Mr. Dickson's Orland, 8-2	R. Jones 0
Mr. Hanafin's Notorious, 7-10	R. Jones 0
His Majesty's Mosaic, 7-3	Ingham 0
Sir A. Bailey's Crusader's Fort, 6-13	H. Leach 0
Mr. F. Straker's Double Entendre, 7-11	Howard 0
Maj. G. Loder's Dress Rehearsal, 7-9	G. Smith 0
Maj. H. Cayzer's Burnt Heather, 7-6	C. Fox 0

(Winner trained by W. Jarvis.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Orland, 4 to 1 each Missal and Lady of Lemnos, 10 to 1 each Mosaic, Double Entendre, and Notorious, 20 to 1 any other.

Mosaic made the running from Double Entendre and Clio filly, with Morals of Marcus and Orland next. At half-way Mosaic was followed by Clio filly and Morals of Marcus, and the latter, taking the front a quarter of a mile from home, won by a head; half a length separated second and third. Orland was fourth, Mosaic fifth, Crusader's Fort sixth, Missal seventh, Dress Rehearsal eighth, and Double Entendre last.

3.30—BRADFORD HIGH-WEIGHT HANDICAP of £200. 5 f.

Mr. Eastman's ch. f. EULOISE, by Torloisk—Eunice, 4, 6-12	H. Leach 1
Capt. W. Goddard's THE OWLETT, 3, 8-6	Archibald 2
Mr. M. Hartigan's PARK SQUARE, 3, 7-12	Richards 3

Also ran—Lemnach (Blades), Glastonbury (Gray), King Throstle (F. Bullock), Garrett (T. Morgan), Bay Boy (Elliott), Chapeau (Ferryman), Murray (G. Smith), Mermaid (Jelliss), Snowdeen (Gardner), First House (Ingham), Cotswold (Orme), Chloe (Twitham), Stop Watch (Alford), Fast Colour (Bentham), (Winner trained by Goldbeck.)

Betting—3 to 1 agst. Park Square, 4 to 1 EULOISE, 6 to 1 Murray, 6 to 1 Cotswold, 7 to 1 First House, 10 to 1 Mermaid, 20 to 1 any other.

Won by a short head; a neck. First House was fourth.

4.0—KEGWORTH HANDICAP of £5 each, with £200 added. 1 m.

Mr. Liddell's b. f. SPUN, by Lie-a-Bed—Galatina, 3, 7-12	H. Leach 1
Mr. A. McColl's BRANDY SNAP, 5, 8-1	Bullock 2
Mr. Richardson's GOLDEN DUKE, 4, 7-7	F. Bullock 3

Also ran—Nymphida (Ingham), Wellwisher (Beary), Marcando (Robertson), Cornstalk (Gardner), Rocksole (Fox), Red Rock (Jellies), Young Ambition (Gurr), Attorney (G. Smith), Stick in the Mud (R. Stokes), Kilmoon (Ferryman), Piz

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES.

IRISH STOCK EXCHANGES.

DUBLIN.

WAR FIVES STRONG. RAILS WEAKER. IMPERIAL TOBACCOS AGAIN HIGHER. OILS RALLY. TEXTILES AND GUINNESS FIRM.

The outstanding feature on 'Change yesterday was the buoyant demand for War Loan 5 p.c. Stock, carrying, as it does, the best part of the current half-year's dividend, payable 1st December. The stock will be quoted ex this payment a month hence. Home Rails were conspicuous by a further sharp relapse in Great Northern Railway Ordinary Stock. There were also sellers of Midland Great Western Ord. at a lower figure. Another point of interest was the persistent support for Tobacco Shares, with Imperial issues particularly well supported. Textiles were firm, but idle. Oils were in much more favour, but local securities were almost stagnant, and presented not the smallest feature. Marconi Shares had again an irregular tendency and tone.

The Funds closed at best point. War Loan 5 p.c. further advanced ¼ to 102¼, ⅛, ⅛; ditto Deed Stock ⅛ to 102⅜. Consols, ¼ to 58⅜, and India 3½ p.c. ¼ to 69⅜.

Banks were idle, outside Bank of Ireland Stock, which repeated 245 for cash. At the later market Munster and Leinsters show no change at 7.

Breweries and Distilleries were very quiet. Guinness Ord. repeated 36½, and John Jameson and Son Debs. 7½ for a small lot.

Marconi Ord. opened 6d. higher at 46s. 3d., but later relapsed to 45s. 9d.

Home Rails were in fuller supply. Great Northern fell 2 to 62, but the Pref. repeated 66½ and the Guaranteed 67. Great Southern held firm at 51½, the Guaranteed at 63¼, and the Debs. at 74. Midland Great Western gave way ¼ to 39½, but the 4½ p.c. Debs. rose ½ to 70½. Ballinrobe and Claremorris Baronial fell 2s. 6d. to 62s. 6d., and South Clare 1s. to 80s.

Tramways were idle outside of Dublin United Pref., which repeated 9½, but at the later market Anglo-Argentine 5 p.c. Debs. quoted 75¾.

A few Parent Tyre Pref. were again dealt in at 12s.

Alliance and Dublin Consumers Gas Shares were wanted still at 7½, but did not offer, and in Bakery Shares Bolands Debs. remain 6. buyers.

Drapery Shares were quiet. Pim Bros. Pref. fell 1s. 3d. to 75s., while Walpole Bros. Pref. repeated 68s., and Webb and Co. 5s.

Among Manufacturing Shares, British-American Tobacco were quiet at 107s. 9d., 107s. 7½d.; but Imperials improved 7½d. to 75s. 10½d., after dealing at 75s. 6d., 75s. 9d., and the Canadian issue quoted 26s. 3d. Textiles were quietly firm. Bleachers rose 3d. to 49s. 3d., and Coats 3d. to 69s. Bradford Dyers were 57s. bid, but did not offer. Helys Pref. again closed at 16s. 9d., 17s. Vickers rose 3d. to 13s. 3d., and Lever Bros. 5 p.c. Debs. realised 99 x.d. White Tomkins rose 3d. to 24s.

As regards Miscellaneous securities, Dublin South City Markets quoted 5s. Consolidated Gold Fields Pref. changed hands at 14s. 9d. Oils were much firmer. Mexican Eagle Oil rose 1s. 4½d. to 22s. 1½d., and Shell Transports 7½d. to 70s.

BUSINESS DONE A.- ALL SESSIONS.
Transactions for cash marked * x.

Consols (2½)	58⅜	Dub. Tram Pref. (9½)	9½
5% War Loan	102¼	Anglo-Argentine 5% Deb.	
(1925-47)	102¼		
Do. Deed...(102⅛)	102⅜	Parent Pref...(12½)	*12
War Bonds, 1928....106		Alliance Gas...(7½)	7½b
India 3½%.....(69½)	69⅜	Dublin Gas.....(7½)	7½
W. Australia 4%...98½		Walpole Pref...(68½)	68
Bank Ireland..(245) 245x		Webb (J. H.)...(5½)	5½
Nat. & Lrin.....(47½)	47½	Bleachers.....(49½)	49¾
Guinness.....(36⅜)	36⅜	Brad. Dyers..(57/6)	57/6
Jameson Deb....(74)	*74	Coats.....(68½)	69
Jameson Ord....(45½)	45⅞	Hely's Pref.....(16/9)	16/9
G.W. Ord.....(64)	64	Imp. Tob.(7s/3)	3/6 3/9
Do. Pref...(62¼)	*62½		3/10½
Gt. Sthn.....(67)	67	Do. Canada...	(26/3 26/5
G.S.W. Ord...(51½)	51¾	Lever 5% Deb....99	x.d.
Do. Guar.....(65¼)	*63½	Vickers .....(13½)	13/3
Do. Deb.....(74)	74	White Tomkins	24
Mid.W. Ord...(39½)	39½		
Do. 4½ .....(70)	*70½	Gold Fields	14s Pref. 14/9
Ballinrobe .....(65½)	62½	Lands	2s Pref.
South Clares...(90½)	89½	Oils	Mexican Eagle
		Shells	(68/4½) 70/

*Odd lot; b bid, a asked.
(Last business done given in parentheses.)

IRISH BANKS RATE.

Discount ..... 5 p.c. 5th July, 1923.
Deposit ..... 2 p.c. 5th July, 1923.

STOCK EXCHANGE SETTLEMENTS.

Mining contango day..... Oct. 1 | Oct. 15
General contango day..... Oct. 2 | Oct. 16
Ticket day ..... Oct. 3 | Oct. 17
Account day ..... Oct. 4 | Oct. 18

BELFAST.

The Exchange was not so active. War Loan further advanced to 102⅜; Victory Bonds dealt in at 92¼, Funding Loan 93⅜, and Westminster Bank 17⅜. York Street Flax Spinning Co. 6 per cent. Pref. repeated 10s. the 7 p.c. Pref. unchanged at 21s. Ulster Distillery 5 per cent. Debs. unchanged at 74. John Milligen repeated 10s.; British-American Tobacco Ord. 108s. 4½d.; Imperial Tobaccos firm at 74s. Lever Bros. 7 per cent. Pref. better at 21s. 10½d.

PROVINCIAL EXCHANGES.

BIRMINGHAM.—Several improvements noticeable. Rovers still buy and higher. Rolls further recovered. Calcotts better. Standards steady. Singers and S.T.D. receding. Austins, 1/4½; Bissemals, 42/3; Calthorpes, 5/6; Components, 2/6; S.T.D., 5/9; Enfields, 28/-; Humbers, 26/3; Rolls, 28/6; Rovers, 18/-; Singers, 21/-; Standards, 49/6; Swifts, 9/-; Triumph, 29/9; Vauxhalls, 6/6; Dunlop, 7/-; Pirelli Penn's Deferred, 26/-; Hooper Deferred, 7/6; Calcott, 46/9.

MANCHESTER.—Textiles subjected to greater pressure, and several declines. Bleachers, 4/-; 49/-. do. Pref., 21/9-22/3; Calicos, 29/9-30/-; do. Pref., 18/-18/3; Dyers, 57/-57/6; do. Pref., 49/-; Cottons, 50/6-51/-; do. Pref., 20/-20/6; Spinners, 47/6; do. Pref., 20/3-20/6; "Shirleys," 8/9-9/-; Coats, 68/6-69/-; Ship Canal, 9-9½; do. Pref., 8½-8¾; Velveta, 27/-27/6.

DIVIDENDS AND REPORTS.

THOMAS HEITON AND CO.—Dividend of 5 per cent. per annum and 3/- per share bonus.

NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIAN LAND.—Dividends of 2 per cent. on "A" Preference Stock, less tax, and 4 per cent., tax free, on Ordinary.

ST. VI MINES AND RAILWAYS.—Dividend of 1/6 per £1 share for the year ended 31st March last.

RUBANA RUBBER.—Dividend of 6 per cent., less tax.

SAN PAULO BRAZILIAN RAILWAY.—Interim dividend on account of the year 31st December, 1923, of 2¼ per cent., less tax, on the 5 per cent. Non-Cumulative Preference Stock and 4 per cent. free of tax on the Ordinary Stock. (Last year the dividend on Ordinary was 2½ per cent., tax free.)

TISMODA ESTATES.—Dividend at rate of 15 per cent. per annum

TRAFFICS.

Canadian Pacific Railway.—Week to September 21, 4,021,000 dollars, decrease 269,000 dollars. Cordoba Central Railway.—Week to September 22, increase £300. Assam Bengal Railway.—Week to September 25, increase Rs.28,480. Aleoy and Gandia Railway.—Week to September 22 ps.16,000, decrease ps.4,000. Salvador Railway.—Week to September 22, £11,548, decrease £514. San Paulo Railway.—Week to September 23, £35,740, increase £4,823. Costa Rica Railway.—July, £12,614, increase £3,407. Mexican Railway.—Week to September 21, 238,500 dollars decrease 6,400 dollars.

IRISH TRAFFICS.

Belfast and County Down Railway.—Week ending 21st September, 1923.—Passengers, etc., £1,540; merchandise, etc., £4,395. Total, £6,935. Aggregate Receipts:—Passengers, etc., £209,234; merchandise, etc., £45,964. Total, £255,198.

Dublin and South-Eastern Railway.—Week ended 21st September, 1923.—Passengers, parcels, mails, etc., £6,990 (£6,352); increase, £638. Merchandise and live stock, £2,926 (£2,776), increase £150. Total for week—£9,916 (£9,128), increase £788. Aggregate of 38 weeks to date, £364,350 (£363,421), increase £909. Adjusted figures.

LONDON STOCKS STEADIER.

MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

The Stock markets could scarcely be described as cheerful yesterday, but the general tone was hopefully steady, with the prospect of better business following on the Ruhr collapse. Later in the day the tone became quite good, and Gilt-edged securities were strong and speculative shares were in demand. British Funds appreciated under the lead of the 5 per cent. War Loan, which rose ¼ to 102¼. Funding Loan was ¼ better at 93.

In FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES the outstanding features were the strength of French Fours and of other favourites of the Paris Bourse. The 5 per cent. French Loan rose 1¼ to 31, and the 4 per cent. 1 to 24 ex div. Argentine Recessions at 75 gained a point, as did Brazil 5 per cent. Funding of 1914 at 67. Peruvian Corporation Debs. rose ½ to 95½; Portuguese Threes at 31 fell a point; Mexican Fives at 10 and the Sixes at 71 both lost a point.

HOME RAILS were better, and several advances were recorded on the day. Great Westerns rose ½ to 110¼, London Midland and Scottish Ord. ½ to 105. The 4 per cent. Pref. rose 1 to 84, and the Pref. of 1923 gained a point at 85. London and North-Eastern 1st Pref. rose 1 to 84.

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS were dull and quiet. "Canpacs" showed no material change. In Argentines, B.A.G.S. fell ½ to 85½, and Central Uruguay lost 1 at 45.

OIL SHARES ERRATIC.

IRREGULAR PRICE MOVEMENTS.

Oil Shares pursued an erratic course yesterday, for, although firmness and advancing prices characterised the early dealings, a set-back occurred in the afternoon, and in the case of certain speculities banging tactics were adopted. Consequently, irregular price movements were finally recorded. The cut in the price of petrol, announced overnight, cannot be said to have created much surprise, it having been thought that such a reduction must take place, following the decline which occurred last week in Pennsylvania crude and the lower prices quoted for gasoline by the leading American companies. As a matter of fact, the market was relieved of the suspense lately felt in the matter; so that instead of the news having a depressing effect, quite the opposite was the case. Leading shares all made a good start, and, although business was once more mainly professional in character, a moderate amount of bidding sufficed to lift prices. Mexican Eagles commanded quite a good deal of attention, and, following some fairly wide fluctuations, registered an advance, the 8 p.c. rrefs. moving up in sympathy, but the 7 p.c. Prefs. showed a decline. Shells were a firm market at an advance during the early hours, but business in the shares dried up in the afternoon and the initial gain was lost. Royal Dutch moving in like fashion. Vague rumours of trouble in Persia led to Anglo-Persian shares being freely offered, and at the close appreciable declines were marked in the Ord. Burmahs, both old and new, were weakened in sympathy. Firm spots were provided by Lobitos and Anglo-Ecuadorians, both of which registered improvements, but V.O.C. Holdings and British Controlled slipped back. There was little of interest among Trinidad issues. United British hardened on the production figures for the past week, the output from the new well having increased, but Apex, after having been bid for, finished without alteration. Russians continued to display firmness, gains being marked in North Caucasians and Ural Caspians. Rumanians were quietly steady.

Closing prices :—

Anglo-Persian	4⅞	Petroleum	3
Anglo-American	3	Shells	3
Anglo-Ecuadorian	1⅛	Spies	2
Anglo-Mexican	⅝	Trinidad	1
Anglo-Persian 8 p.c.	22/6	Do. 7% Pref.	24/6
Do. 6 p.c. 2nd Pref.	23/9		24/3
Do. 5 p.c. Guaranteed	25/6		25/-
Do. 5 p.c. Deb.	94		95
Apex Trinidad	2		2⅛
Bolivar	2	Boma Pet. (10/-)	⅜
British Burmah (8/-)	6⅜		7/8
British Controlled	7/8		7/8
Do. Pref.	7/8		7/8
Burmah	4¼		4¼
Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	28/9		29
Caltex	2⅛		2⅜
Dacia Romano	3		3
Eagle Transport	4/8		5/-
Do. 7 p.c. Notes	99½		100½
Do. Bearer	100		102
General Pet. Trinidad A.	6/9		6/9
Indo Burmah	6/3		6/9
Kern River (10/-)	15/7½		16/1½
Lobitos	6¼		6⅝
Mexican Eagle	21/3		21/9
Do. Pref.	21/6		22/-
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	14½	13½%	14½
North Caucasian (10/-)	⅜		⅜
Oilfields, Egypt	1/9		1/8
Pera Syndicate	1/-		1/6
Phenix	20/9		20/9
Premier Oil	1/9		2/6
Rumanian Consolidated	12/3		12/3
Royal Dutch	29¾		30¾
Scottish American	6/9		6/9
Shell Transport	9⅝		9¾
Do. 5 p.c. Pref. (£10)	9⅞		10¾
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	24/3		24/9
Spies (10/-)	2⅞		3⅛
Steaua Romana	7/15⅝	7/7½	+0/1¼
Tankers Pref.	9/9		9/9
Trinidad Central	⅝		⅝
Trinidad Lease	1⅛		1⅜
Trinidad Petroleum	7/6		8/0
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1/-		1/-
Union Oil	4/10½		5/4½
V.O.C. Holdings	1⅜		1⅜
Do. 7 p.c. Pref.	1/-		1/-

Anglo-Sum	48/9	N. Hammock	29/1½
Bah Lias	24/6	P.S.K.C.'s'rl'ad	23/6
Bah Tigs	43/9	Palaling	39/6
B.N.B.K.Trst	109	Pilmoor	18/3
Bris. Malacca	3/9	Rim Malacca	3/9
Bukit Ch. Ord.	4/7½	Bah.R.Johore	3/9
Bukit Rajah	21/9	Sapong	3/6
Castlefield	1/7½	Sapongkiu	2/7½
Chertok	2/1½	Selangor	5/3½
Clealy	1/3½	Serdang Ch'l	2/1½
Eastern Trust	17/6	Sumbar Alas	2/1½
Gen. Cayion	3/6	Strathmore	1/9
Glenbervie	2/6	Sumatra Con.	2/3
Golden Hope	27/6	Sungei Buaya	3/6
Java Amal.	3/3	Sungei Choh	2/9
Kapar Para	4/3	Sungei Kapar	1/9
Kapayang	2/6	Sungei Kr. Pk.	4/9
Kepitigalla	10/9	Taiping	1/3½
Kuantan	2/-	Telok Kalong	2/-
Kamunting	4/-	Tekoyerdie	43/9
Kepong	6/4½	Tampah	1/9
Kuala Lumpur	6/3	Ulu Tembang	2/1½
Labu	2/3	Yan Seng	2/1½
Lingei	2/7½		
London Asiatic	4/1½		
Malacca	3/9		
Malaysian	2/-		
Merlimau	2/6		
Moopiy Valley	2/1½		
Port Dickson	2/7½		
Rubber Trust	29/-		
Seafield	18/9		
Serajaya	2/6		
Slatang	2/7½		
Straits Rub	2/7½		
Tall Ayer	29/3		
Tandjong	3/9		
Ua Surabang	1/9		
United Sua Betong	2/9		
Yallambrosa	13/9		

Anglo-Dutch	28/10½		+0/3
Anglo-Java	2/11		
Anglo-Malay	23/9		-0/3
Bertam Cons.	2/6		
Bukit Merlajam	3/6		
Bukit Sembawang	17/6		
Damansara	17/6		
Grand Central	23/9		-0.6
Highlands	22/6		
Kapar	2/3½		+0/1½
Kepong	6/-		
Kuala Lumpur	6/3		
Labu	2/3		
Lingei	2/7½		
London Asiatic	4/1½		
Malacca	3/9		
Malaysian	2/-		
Merlimau	2/6		
Moopiy Valley	2/1½		
Port Dickson	2/7½		
Rubber Trust	29/-		
Seafield	18/9		
Serajaya	2/6		
Slatang	2/7½		
Straits Rub	2/7½		-0/1½
Tall Ayer	29/3		+0/3
Tandjong	3/9		
Ua Surabang	1/9		
United Sua Betong	2/9		
Yallambrosa	13/9		

RUBBER SHARES QUIET.

The Rubber Share market was very quiet, and changes were seldom of great importance. Tall Ayer rose 1s. to 29s. 3d., while Labu fell 2s. to 55s., Tamiang 1s. 7½d. to 29s. 6d., and United Sua Betong 1s. 3d. to 70s. The price of rubber remained at 15½d. per lb. Closing prices :—

Anglo-Dutch	28/10½		+0/3
Anglo-Java	2/11		
Anglo-Malay	23/9		-0/3
Bertam Cons.	2/6		
Bukit Merlajam	3/6		
Bukit Sembawang	17/6		
Damansara	17/6		
Grand Central	23/9		-0.6
Highlands	22/6		
Kapar	2/3½		+0/1½
Kepong	6/-		
Kuala Lumpur	6/3		
Labu	2/3		
Lingei	2/7½		
London Asiatic	4/1½		
Malacca	3/9		
Malaysian	2/-		
Merlimau	2/6		
Moopiy Valley	2/1½		
Port Dickson	2/7½		
Rubber Trust	29/-		
Seafield	18/9		
Serajaya	2/6		
Slatang	2/7½		
Straits Rub	2/7½		-0/1½
Tall Ayer	29/3		+0/3
Tandjong	3/9		
Ua Surabang	1/9		
United Sua Betong	2/9		
Yallambrosa	13/9		

THE
ANGLO-SOUTH AMERICAN BANK,
LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES EXCEED £13,000,000

OFFICES IN
ARGENTINA, CHILE, URUGUAY,
PERU, MEXICO,
FRANCE, SPAIN, U.S.A.

HEAD OFFICE:
62 Old Broad St., London, E.C.2

AFFILIATED INSTITUTIONS:
THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LTD.
AND
THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF SPANISH AMERICA, LTD.

IRISH AGENCY: NORTHERN BANKING COMPANY, LIMITED, BELFAST.

CLOSING PRICES.

The quotations in the following tables were made up as an earlier hour than, and may, therefore, vary to some extent from, those given in our comments :—

CONSOLS, ETC.

Consols	58-59	5% Conv. Ln.	79-79½
War Ln. 5½%	102-102⅛	Irish Land 3½	
Do. 5%	97-98	Irish 3 p.c.	68-70
Do. 4½	102⅞-103⅛	do. 3½	65-70
Do. 4	[illegible]	do. 4%	192-195
Do. Tax Free	105-106⅛	do. 5%	118-120
Fund'g Ln.	92¾-93⅛	Local Loans 6%	98⅛
Victory Bds.	92⅛-93⅛	Indian 3½ p.c.	70-71

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT STOCKS.

Alberta 4½ 1942	97-98	Nigeria 6%	112-115
Aust. Com. 5½	102-104	Q'sland 4.1905-50	94-96
do. 4%	104-106	do. 4½ 1930-5	96-98
Brit. Col 4½ 1941	91-93	do. 6% 1920-40	103-5
Canada 4%	89-89½	S. Africa 4% Con	88-90
do. 4½ 1925-8	100-101	do. 6%	108-110
Cape 3½ Cons.	69-70	S. Aust'rl'a 4%	85-90
Ceylon 6%	107-9	do. 5½	99-101
Natal 3½ '57	60-62	do. 6%	104-6
N.S.W. 4½ 1972-7	97-99	Victoria 4.1905-20	90-92
do. 5½ 1925-7	101-103	do. 6% 1921-3	103-5
do. 5% 1927-37	101-103	W. Aust'rl'a 4%	86-88
do. 4½ 1930-40	106-8	do. 5½ 1930-40	102-104
N. Zeal'd 4, '29	95-97		

AMERICAN RAILS.

M.U.			
—	Atchison	103	107
—	Baltimore	35	37
—	Chesapeake	66	68
—	Chicago, Milwaukee	16	18
14⅝	Erie	15	17
—	Do. 1st Pref.	33	35
—	New York Central	75	77
35	Southern Common	35	37
—	Do. Pref.	73	75
—	Southern Pacific	97	99
—	Union Pacific	141	143

BRITISH RAILS.

110⅛	Great Western	110	111 + ⅜
105⅜	Lon., Mid. & Scot. Ord.	105	105⅛ + ⅛
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref.	84	86 +1
—	Do. 4½ p.c. Red. Pref.	97	100
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pref.	101	103
—	Do. 4 p.c. Pref., 1923	83	84 +1
80⅝	Lon. North-East. 5 p.c. Pref. Ord.	83¾	87½
32⅜	Do. Def. Ord.	32	32½
—	Do. 4 p.c. 1st Pref.	83	85 +1
—	Do. 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	81	83
75⅜	Metropolitan	76½	77½
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	100	101
14	Do. District	14	15
83½	Southern Pref. Ord.	83½	84½
58⅜	Do. Deferred Ord.	57½	58⅛
25	Do. "A"	24½	25⅝
12¾	Do. "B"	12⅛	13⅝
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	102	104
—	Do. 5 p.c. Red. Pf.	1924	97
3½	Underground Electric	3	3¼
98⅜	Do. Income Bonds	97	100
103	Do. 5 p.c. Debs.	104	106

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN RAILS.

65	Antofagasta	66	69
—	Argentine G.W. Ord.	79	80
—	Bahia Blanca	79	81
—	Brazil Railway Common	40	42
—	Buenos Ayres Gt. S.	87	87½ — ⅜
—	Buenos Ayres and Pacific	81½	83½
79⅜	Buenos Ayres and W.	79½	80½
156	Canadian Pacific	155	157
71⅜	Central Argentine	71⅜	73⅝
41	Central Uruguay	44	46 −1
—	Entre Rios	18	19
—	Do. 5 p.c. Pref.	60	62
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Guar.	81	83
—	Grand Trunk 4 p.c. Pref.	39	42
—	Do. 4 p.c. Perp. Deb.	80	82
23	Leopoldina	22½	23½
11	Mexican Rails	10½	11⅝
32½	Do. 8 p.c. Pref.	31	33
18⅜	Do. 6 p.c. Pref.	18	19
—	Mexican Nat. 1st Pref.	6	7
—	Mexican Nat. 2nd Pref.	2½	3
129⅛	San Paulo Ord.	125	129 −1
73⅜	United Havana	73½	74⅝

FOREIGN BONDS.

99	Argentine, 1886	98	100
75⅞	Do. 4 p.c. Recessions	74	76 +1
—	Do. 5 p.c. 1909	81	84
40	Brazil 4 p.c., 1889	40	42
67	Do. Funding, 1908	66	68
66⅝	Do. 5 p.c., 1914	66	68 +1
35⅜	Chinese 5 p.c., 1896	33	35
67	Do. 4½ p.c., 1898	67	68
67	Do. 5 p.c., 1912	66	68
10	Czecho-Slovakia Bonds	10	11
71	Egyptian Unified	71	72
27⅜	French Loan	26½	31⅜ +1⅛
24½	Do. 4 p.c.	23½	24½ +1
31	German 3 p.c.	30	32
20	Italian Rentes	19	22
101	Japanese 4½ p.c. 1st	100	101
86	Do. 4 p.c., 1905	86	88
91	Do. New 5 p.c., 1907	83	86
81⅛	Mexican 5 p.c. 1899	81	83 −1
71⅝	Do. 5 p.c. 10-Y. Treas.	70	72
—	Peruvian Corporation	95	4
31	Portuguese 3 p.c.	30	32
104	Russian Fives	103	104
24	Spanish 4 p.c.	23	25
53	Uruguay p.c.	52	53

LONDON MINING MARKET BETTER.

KAFFIRS IN DEMAND.

Quiet optimism was the keynote of most departments of the Stock Exchange yesterday, and under the lead of Gilt-edged securities prices were inclined to harden. Here and there business was on an increasing scale, and Mining shares came in for a fair share of attention. Kaffirs gave a good account of themselves, the better tendency being helped by the attitude of Paris. Thanks to a further improvement in the value of the franc, the French capital was a buyer rather than a seller of its specialities, and as the Cape also sent a few supporting orders for its favourites, the whole list took on a healthier appearance. The news of the proposed increase of the Brakpan plant was also a strengthening influence, and already anticipations of December dividends are being indulged in. Many of the leaders, including City Deep, Central Mining, Rand Mines, Modderfontein, Brakpan, Union Corporation and Van Ryn Deep, were distinctly harder; while Mozambique were in good demand, and as floating supplies were limited the quotation further advanced. With regard to East Rand, a cablegram was received stating, in reference to certain rumours, that the position at the mine remains the same as at the end of the June quarter, but that good values are being obtained in the 31st level west drive of the Driefontein. West Springs were in demand and higher, and the Options were a firm market.

In the Rhodesian department Selukwe provided the feature. The shares were freely bought, both firm and on option, and it was suggested that a certain amount of bear repurchasing was in progress. The Cam and Motor meeting passed off satisfactorily, but the shares were easier on balance, while Chartered were marked down, and several of the lower-priced descriptions sought lower levels. Tanganyika and Zambesia Exploring, however, responded to an increased inquiry. Belingwe were dealt in on the basis of 1s. 7¾d. to 1s. 10½d.

De Beers were, perhaps, the strongest spot in the whole Mining market. Paris lent support, but there was also good buying here based on the steady improvement in the market for the stones. Other Diamonds were sympathetically affected, and prices hardened all round. Despite a further jump in the price of the metal, the Tin share market was far from active, but the few movements recorded were in the upward direction. West Africans remained idle, but among Australians, Associated were a fairly busy centre. Though closing unaltered on the day, Rio Tinto on Paris advices advanced smartly, but other Coppers were dullish. Russo-Asiatics hardened, but irregularity was noticeable. Closing prices :

SOUTH AFRICAN.

M.U.			
Sep. 14.			
1/-	Anglo-Amer. Corp.	1⅝-1⅞	
17/6	Anglo-French	17/6-17/9	
13/10½	Chart'd B.S.A.	13/7-13/10½	-⅜
9½	Cent. Mining (4/-)	9⅝-9¾	+ ⅛
3½	City Deep	3½-3⅝	+ ⅛
10/9	Con. Goldfields	10/-	
6/9	Cons. Main Reef	6/9-7/-	
14/3	Cons. Sales, (10/-)	14/0-14/0+0/3	
2½	Crown Mines (10/-)	2½-2⅝	+ ⅛
5/6	E. Rand Mine	5/6-5/9	
5/6	E. Rand Prop.	6/4-6/7½	
3¾	Geduld	3⅝-3⅞	
2/9	Gen. Mining	2/9-3/1½	
1¾	Government Areas	1/8-1/9	+ ⅛
11/9	H.E. Prop.	11/3-11/7	
22/6	Johan'burg Invest	22/3-22/9	+0/6
8/9	Kleinfontein	4/9-5/-	-0/3
6/3	Knight Central	5/5-6/3	
3/9	Knight's	3/6-3/9	
25/9	Langlaagte Estate	23/6-24/0	
3½	Meyer & Charlton	3½-3⅝	+ ⅛
4½	M'Iver'son (10/-)	4⅜-4½	+ ⅛
1/6	Modder B (5/-)	1/4-1/6	
1/3	Modder Deep (5/-)	1/4-1/5	+ ⅛
8/9	Modder East	8/6-8/9	
1/4	New State Areas	1⅛-1⅜	+ ⅛
6/6	Nigel	6/3-6/6	
15/6	Nourse Mines	15/3-15/6	
2/9	Rand Mines (5/-)	2/9-3/-	
21/3	Randfontein	20/6-20/9	
13/9	Rio Tinto	13/6-13/9	
1/6	Robt'son Dp. A (1/-)	1⅝-1⅞	
17/6	Robinson Dp. B	17/6-17/9	
11/9	Rose Deep	11/6-11/9	
3/3	Rustenburg Common	3/3-3/6	
1/6	S.A. Gold Trust	1/5-1/6	
5/6	Springs Mines	5/6-5/9	
12/6	Sub Nigel	11/3-11/9	
2/6	Trans. and Del. R.	2⅜-2⅝	
17/6	Trans. Con. L. (1/-)	17/3-17/6	+0/3
30/6	Union Corp. (12/6)	31/3-31/6	+0/3
14/3	Van Ryn	14/3-14/6	
1/3	Van Ryn Deep	1⅛-1⅜	
18/3	Vereeniging	18/3-18/6	
13/6	Village Deep	12/9-13/6	+0/3
2/9	Village Main	2/6-2/9	+0/3
¾	Witwatersrand Deep	15/6-16/6	

RUSSIAN.

7/8-7/9	Anglo-Russian	7/8-7/9	+0/3
6/6-7/0	Russian Asiatic Cons.	6/6-7/0	

DIAMOND.

18/6	Con. D. S. W. A.	18/6-18/6	+0/6
12/9	De Beers Def.	13-13¼	+ ⅜
11¼	do. Pref.	11¼-11⅜	+ ⅛
3¼	Jagersfontein	3¼-3⅜	+ ⅛
7/6	N. Val River	7/6-	
6/3	Premier Pf. (8/-)	6/1-6/3	

AUSTRALIAN.

1⅛	Amal. Zinc	1¼-1⅜	
13/6	Associated	13/6-14/0	
1⅜	Brit. Australian	1⅛-1⅜	
1/3	Broken Hill Prop.	1/3-1/4	
2/6	B. Hill Sth. (New)	2⅜-2⅞	
⅛	B. Hill, Block 10	⅛-	
2/9	Great Boulder (2/-)	2/6-3/3	
⅛	Ivanhoe	⅛-	
15/9	Lake View (10/-)	14/6-15/6	
2⅛	North Broken Hill	2⅛-3	
10/6	Zinc Corp.	9⅞-10⅛	
2/6	Zinc Oxide (10/-)	2/6-	
		11⅜-11⅞	

WEST AFRICAN.

	Akim	25-30	
7/6	Ashanti Gold (4/-)	7/6-7/6	
10/7	Ashanti Prop.	10/0-10/6	
15/9	Gold Coast Amal.	15/9-16/3	
10/9	Obuasi	9/6-10/6	
1/-	Wassau Explor.	1/-1/-	

*Ex. Dividend. †Ex. Rights.

TIN.

M.U.			
Sep. 14.			
14/3	Anglo-Con. (10/-)	14/0-15/0	
3⅛	Aramayo Francke	3⅛-3⅞	
9⅞	East Pool (5/-)	9⅞-9⅞	
1/-	Geevor	1⅛-1⅞	
15/9	Ipoh	15/9-16/3	
1½	Kinta	1

JAMES J. SCANNELL'S AUCTION.

TO-DAY (WEDNESDAY), SEPTEMBER 26TH, AT 4 BACHELOR'S WALK,

SALE OF SUPERIOR COLLECTION OF

DRAWINGROOM, DININGROOM, AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,

COMPRISING—Magnificent 6ft. Sheraton Bedroom Suite, with two glass doors to wardrobe; Double Bed with Wire and Hair Mattress to match; Diningroom Suite, consisting of 6 Chippendale Chairs in Morocco leather, 1 Carving Chair, 6ft. Sideboard, and Dining Table, all to match; 6ft. Walnut Sideboard, with bevelled mirror back; 9-Piece Walnut Diningroom Suite in saddlebags; superior Chesterfield Settee in tapestry; 10 Mahogany Diningroom Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs, in crimson velvet; 8ft. Settee in tapestry; 10 Mahogany Diningroom Chairs and 2 Arm Chairs, in crimson velvet; 8ft. Walnut Dining Table; 6ft. Mahogany Sideboard, with mirror back; 6ft. Carved Back Mahogany Sideboard; 5ft. Walnut Cabinet, with marble top and mirror back; 6ft. Mahogany Pedestal Sideboard; 5 Cottage Pianos, by Bord, Cadby, and Allison; 12 Walnut Diningroom Chairs, in pegamoid, 6 Carved Mahogany Chairs, in hair seating; 5 Panel-back Oak Chairs and 1 Carving Chair, in pegamoid, 7-Piece Diningroom Suite, in Saddlebags; Couches, Easy Chairs, and Occasional Drawingroom Chairs, in tapestry; 4ft. Walnut Bedroom Suite, 4ft. Oak Jacobean ditto, 4ft. Mahogany Glass-door Wardrobe, Mahogany Chests of Drawers and Dressing Tables; All-Brass and Black and Brass Double and Single Beds, with Wire, Woven and Hair Mattresses; Walnut Double Bed with Wire and Hair Mattresses; low Bed; Set of Waterford Cut Glass; quantity of China and Glass, including Tea Sets, etc.; Walnut, Mahogany, and Gilt Overmantels, Stained Wardrobes, Chests of Drawers, Dressing Tables, and Wash Stands; Kitchen Furniture and Utensils; Ladies' and Gent.'s Bicycles, Motor Bikes, etc. Also 6 FULL-SIZED BILLIARD TABLES and ACCESSORIES, by Burroughes and Watts and Orme.

SALE AT 1 O'CLOCK. TEL.—2725.

ON VIEW TO-DAY. SALE TO-MORROW.

BROOKVILLE HOUSE, RAHENY (1 MILE FROM RAHENY STATION).

A LARGE RESIDUE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,

Principally: Set of 6 Adam Mahogany Chairs, Rosewood Circular Dining Table, Nelson period Mahogany Bookcase and Cabinet, 6ft. Billiard Table, Mahogany Rug Chest, Sheraton Table with falling ends, Mahogany Bow-fronted Sideboard, Mahogany Sideboard, Turkey and Axminster Carpets, Skin Rugs, Turkey Corridor and Stair Carpeting, Half-round Sheraton Tables, Chippendale and Sheraton Wardrobes, a Set of Four Coaching Scenes, in colour; Punchestown, 1868, in colour; Set of Four Punchestown Scenes, in colour; Engravings and Etchings; Garden Seats and Tools, Revolving Summer House, small Farmer's Cart; Maxwell 5-seater Car, with Touring Body, etc., etc. Sale will commence at Noon To-morrow.

Admission by Card, 1/- each, which will be refunded to purchasers.

BENNETT & SON, LIMITED, M.I.A.A., AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS, 6 UPPER ORMOND QUAY, DUBLIN.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18TH, AT OUR SALEROOMS, No. 39 WESTMORELAND ST., AT 1.30 O'C.

VAILIMA, CARRICKBRACK ROAD, BAILY, HOWTH.

MODERN NON-BASEMENT, ATTRACTIVE VILLA RESIDENCE. Contains entrance hall, lounge hall, drawingroom and diningroom, three family bedrooms, servant's room, bath, h. and c.; separate lavatory, h. and c.; tiled kitchen, close range, pantry, coal cellar, etc.; good storage, water supply; garden in front, bicycle house, and separate rear garden. Held for 380 years from 1907, subject to the yearly rent of £7. Immediate possession.

Particulars from Messrs. MILEY and MILEY, Solicitors, 12 South Frederick street.

BATTERSBY & CO., AUCTIONEERS.

FURNITURE AUCTION TO-DAY, AT LISNACARRIG, FOXROCK, AT 1 O'CLOCK.

A LARGE AND VALUABLE RESIDUE OF GENERAL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OVER 1,000 VOLS. BOOKS, NORWICH PONY TRAP, HARNESS, GREENHOUSE PLANTS, AND OUTDOOR EFFECTS, PER INSTRUCTIONS OF SIR HENRY ROBINSON, BART., WHO HAS GONE TO RESIDE IN LONDON.

ORDER OF SALE—KITCHEN, TOP BEDROOMS, HALL; AFTER WHICH WILL BE SOLD OUTDOOR EFFECTS AND CONTENTS OF GREENHOUSE. TERMS CASH AND 5 PER CENT. FEES.

JOHN H. COX, F.A.I., AUCTIONEER, 29 BACHELOR'S WALK.

SALE THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

9 BOOTERSTOWN AVENUE.

MESSRS. HAZLEY and CO. will SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION THIS MORNING, the HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE and EFFECTS, chiefly comprising Inlaid Sheraton Davenport, ditto Table and Chairs, Carved Oak Hall and Umbrella Stand, ditto Hall Table and 2 Chair, Couches and Chairs in Leather, Brass Music Stand, elegant Oak Sideboard, 6 handsome Oak Dining Chairs, upholstered, Rustic Plant Stand, pair Ormolu Candlesticks, Mahogany Dining Tables, 3-Tier Dumb Waiter, Curtain Poles, Blinds, Linoleum, Patent Lawn Mower, Garden Chairs, Stone Ladder, lot of Miscellaneous Books, Superb Walnut and Oak Bedroom Suites, Mirrored Door Wardrobes, elegant Dressing Table and Drawers, with Centre Bondoir Mirror; Marble Topped Washstands, Double Set Toilet Ware, Walnut Bedstead, Woven Wire and Hair Mattresses, Down Cushions, Perfection Stove (No. 2), Kitchen Clock, Dresser, Deal Tables, Wheelbarrow, Garden Seat and Chairs, Lawn Mower, Trellis Work, large Corn Bin, etc., all of which will be on view up to hour of sale.

HAZLEY & COMPANY, Auctioneers and Valuers, MAIN STREET, BLACKROCK. (Established over half a century.)

HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE—SAORSTAT EIREANN.

CHANCERY DIVISION—MASTER OF THE ROLLS.

N. PROUD, Deceased—PROUD v. PROUD.

27 PEMBROKE ROAD, DUBLIN.

(WITH CLEAR POSSESSION).

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION pursuant to order of the Master of the Rolls), by MESSRS. THOMAS DOCKRELL, SONS AND CO., LTD., AUCTIONEERS, at their ROOMS, No. 38 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN, on TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27th SEPTEMBER, 1923, at 12 o'clock.

N.B.—The purchaser will not be required to pay Auctioneers' Commission.

Particulars are held for the residue of the term of 150 years from 25th March, 1854, at the yearly rent of £12 12/-, consist of a well-situated House, on the south side of Pembroke road, at the angle of the road, looking down Lansdowne road, containing square entrance hall, double drawingroom, diningroom, 3 bedrooms, dressing room, bedroom, maid's room, kitchen, 3 pantries, scullery, bath (h. and c.), 3 w.c.'s, copper cylinder and boiler, garden in front and rear, with stabling and rear entrance.

For further particulars and Conditions of Sale apply to

ALFRED NORMAN, LL.D., Solicitor for Plaintiffs, 17 Ely place, Dublin.

ERNEST W. PROUD, Esq., Solicitor for Defendant, 9 Leinster street, Dublin, or the Auctioneers.

TO-DAY, STORE SHEEP SALE IN CATTLE MARKET, 12 o'clock.

R. & J. WILKINSON, M.I.A.A. 40 and 41 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

500 STORE CATTLE, At 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN, ON TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), Commencing at 12 o'clock.

GAVIN LOW, LTD.

NEXT SALE OF BREEDING EWES, STORE SHEEP, AND LAMBS, IN DUBLIN CATTLE MARKET, On TUESDAY, 2nd OCT., 1923.

GAVIN LOW, LTD., M.I.A.A., 50 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

MARYBOROUGH SHEEP SALES,

TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27th SEPT., 1923. Our Fourth 1923 Sheep Sale will be held To-morrow (THURSDAY), 27th SEPTEMBER. Further entries solicited, Commissions carefully executed.

GAZE & JESSOP, Auctioneers and Valuers, MARYBOROUGH.

AUTUMN SHEEP SALES.

NEXT AUCTION FRIDAY, 5th OCTOBER.

Early entries will oblige.

CRAIGIE BROS., 37 PRUSSIA STREET, DUBLIN.

"MEDINA VILLA," KIMMAGE ROAD, TERENURE.

AN attractive Semi-detached Residence. Will be SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION in our Saleroom, at 33 SMITHFIELD, on MONDAY, 1st OCTOBER, 1923, at One o'clock sharp. Subject to a £4 10/- per annum. About two minutes' walk from Terenure tram terminus. Lease 999 years. Possession to purchaser.

On TUESDAY, the 2nd OCTOBER, at One o'clock, at "Medina Villa," the contents of the House, which comprise a superior Collection of Modern and Antique Household Furniture, and numerous Valuable Effects, will be offered for SALE by Auction. Furniture on view an hour before Sale. Admission card 1/-. Same will be refunded to purchasers. Terms at Sale.

JOHN MORAN, Esq., Solicitor, 34 Lower Ormond quay, Dublin.

E. & D. CARTON, Auctioneers and Valuers, 33 SMITHFIELD, DUBLIN. Telephones 2875 and 2876. Telegrams—Ryegrass.

GLENMONA MOONE, CO. KILDARE.

IMPORTANT SALE, finest Dublin made Furniture of Diningroom, Drawingroom, and Bedrooms. Also Garden Plants and Outdoor Effects, at GLENMONA MOONE, On THURSDAY, 11th OCTOBER AND FOLLOWING DAY.

COGAN & BYRNE, Auctioneers, BALLYTORE and KILCULLEN.

BY PRIVATE TREATY, AT GILTOWN, KILCULLEN—Sale of Superior Farm, containing 90a. 3r. 21p., with pretty Residence and good Offices. Subject to £41 12/- per year to Land Commission. Poor Law Valuation, £66 10/-.

AT GRANGEBEG, DUNLAVIN—Sale of superior Pasture Grass Farm, containing 95a. 1r. 30p. (Statute), with superior Residence and Offices. Lease for ever at £16 2/8 per year. Poor Law Valuation, £65.

ALSO SEVERAL LARGE FARMS.

COGAN & BYRNE, Auctioneers, BALLYTORE and KILCULLEN.

THE WEEK'S EVENTS IN IRELAND are recorded in the "WEEKLY IRISH TIMES." The Paper for Home and Foreign Readers. 20s. per annum.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A.

PROPERTY AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27TH SEPTEMBER, AT 1.15 P.M., IN OUR SALEROOMS.

6 ASHBROOK TERRACE, LEESON PARK.

A VERY WELL BUILT NON-BASEMENT HOUSE, well situated in an open position, convenient to three tram services. The brick work and joinery throughout the house is exceptionally good. Accommodation: Drawing and dining rooms, with handsome mantels and up-to-date grates; lounge, 4 bedrooms, maid's room, kitchen, bathroom, with porcelain bath and hand basin; 3 w.c.'s, copper cylinder, 3 pantries. The house is wired throughout with electric light. There is a garden in the front and back of the house, with rear entrance. Vacant Possession will be given to the Purchaser. Held for a term of 350 years from 1896, at the yearly rent of £10.

The House can be inspected on any day on Orders to View from the AUCTIONEERS.

Messrs. PORTER, MORRIS, and CO., Solicitors, 9 Clare street, Dublin.

DOCKRELL LIMITED, M.I.A.A.,

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS. 38 & 39 SOUTH GREAT GEORGE'S STREET, DUBLIN.

FURNITURE AUCTION, THIS DAY, AT 1 O'CLOCK, OF A VERY SUPERIOR COLLECTION OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, &c.,

Consisting of—Upright Grand Piano, trichord, metal frame, in burr walnut case, by Cramer, Wood and Co.; another Upright Instrument, in rosewood case, by Octzmann and Plumb; five luxurious Chesterfield Suites of three pieces, covered in tapestry, cordurey, and damask; three China Display Cabinets, pretty designs, with lobby mirror backs, in carved and inlaid rosewood and mahogany; Mahogany and Walnut Loo and Occasional Tables, several superior Overmantels, with gilt, walnut, and mahogany frames; three finely-made Sideboards, in mahogany, oak, and walnut; three handsome Sets of Dining Chairs, with frames of mahogany and oak; Sets of Telescope Tables, in mahogany, walnut, and oak; Bookcases and Cabinets; three superior Axminster Carpets and Rugs; Walnut and Mahogany Writing Tables of convenient size; Brass Fenders, Curbs, and Fireirons; Dinner Services, in mahogany, walnut, and Oak; 6-ft. Bedroom Suites, which includes a finely made 5' Walnut Suite, with panels of burr walnut, with double mirror door to wardrobe; also a superior 6' 6" Oak Suite, with pedestal Dressing Chest, both the work of the Kilkenny Woodworkers; other Suites in inlaid Mahogany, Satin Walnut, and Ash; a number of good Iron and Brass Beds, with clean Spring, Hair, and Fibre Mattresses; Single Mirror-door and other Wardrobes, Dressing Chests and Wash Stands, Single Chests of Drawers of good workmanship, in ash, satin walnut, and oak; several good Roll-shaped Perambulators, slightly scorched by fire; Invalid Chair; good Mangle, and a fine Assortment of Kitchen Furniture.

F. BENNETT & CO. (LATE OF THE KILKENNY WOODWORKERS),

AUCTIONEERS AND VALUERS.

Please Note Address—18 BACHELOR'S WALK (TELEPHONE—1734 DUBLIN.)

IN THE DIVISIONAL AUCTION ROOMS, 8 MERCHANTS' QUAY, THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, AT THE HOUR OF 6 O'CLOCK, PRECISELY, HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND ATTRACTIVE SALE BY AUCTION FROM

KELLY'S GREAT CENTRAL MONEY OFFICE, 48 FLEET STREET, WATCHES.

Comprising:

A Collection of Gold, Silver, and Filled Case Watches, including adjusted English Levers by noted makers; Gold and Silver Wrist Watches.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELLERY.

Single Stone and Half-Hoop Diamond and Diamond and other Gem Set Rings, Diamond Star Brooch, Cluster Diamond and Sapphire Earrings, Signet and Band Rings, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Guard and Albert Chains.

SILVER.

Coffee Pot, Salts, Spoons, Forks, etc.

PLATED WARE.

Pair O.S. 3-Light Branches, O.S. Basket, Dish Covers (Set), Asparagus Tray, Water Jugs, Tea and Coffee Pots, Revolving Top Soup Tureen, etc.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FULL COMPASS OVERSTRUNG UPRIGHT GRAND COTTAGE PIANO, IN HANDSOME FRAME, MARQUETRY PANEL FRONT (almost new), by DIENER and CO., London; 3-Bottle Tantalus, Spirit Frame; Gilt Drawingroom Clock, Marble do., by West; costly Fur Coats, etc., etc. Note—The above Property will be on View This Day at Auction Rooms, from 11 to 5. Sale This Evening at 6.

THOMAS GARLAND, AUCTIONEER AND VALUER. 8 MERCHANTS' QUAY.

GARDEN, FARM, BEES, ETC.

ALL Owners of Gardens to ensure best results, should sow Drummond's Vegetable and Flower Seeds; awarded over 1,000 First Prizes since 1900.—W. Drummond and Sons, 57 and 58 Dawson street, T.

ALL Stocks of Flower Bulbs now to hand. Order at once for Christmas Flowering. Write for catalogue, free on application. Drummonds, Dawson street, Dublin. 24 F

ALLWOOD'S—The new hardy Plant half Price, half Size. Perpetual Carnation, grows anywhere, and flowers for months, fine plants, in 5 named varieties, 6 2/6, 12 3/6; Canterbury Bells, in colour or mixed, 12 1/6; Wallflower, mixed, grand plants, 12 9d., 100 3/6; part postage 9d.—Patten, Fethard. 21 C

ALLWOOD'S—Japanese spiderall plants, 12 3/-; Astella, 12 2/6; Mrs. Sinkins Pinks, 12 2/6; Geum, "Mrs. Bradshaw," 12 2/6; Anchusa Dropmoreii, 12 2/6; Gaillardia Burgundy, well rooted Royal Sovereign, 100 5/; part postage 9d.—Patten, Fethard. 21 C

AQUILEGIA, long spurred hybrids, 12 5/-; Arabis in variegated and double white, 12 3/-; Campanula "Queen of Bedders," lovely reddish pink, healthy and flowering, 12 variations, 12 2/6; 100 15/-; part postage extra fine, 12 2/; Lavender, each 6d., 12 5/-. Mixed Daffodils, fine flowering bulbs, 100 7/-; part postage 9d.—Canon Patten, Fethard 21 C

A SALE of Pears to-day (Wednesday) at 19 Ockley road, Ranelagh.

BUY Bulbs and secure the pick—Charming Cheeno, from 6d. dozen, richly fragrant Hyacinths 2/- to 7/, dainty Daffodils 1/6 to 5/-, sweet scented Narcissus 1/3 to 5/-, superior Tulips 1/3 to 2/6; all carriage paid by 100 or 1,000.—McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 21

BEST Bulbs now ready in splendid quality. Ask for Autumn Bulb Catalogue, post free.—Sutton Bros. 8 26

BRIGHTEN Winter and Spring by planting "Best Bulbs for Beauty," McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 25

BEAUTIFUL Cooking Apples delivered city, 4/- stone. Address "Z 1010, Apples," this office.

CARNATIONS—Handy Border varieties, finest named, 6 from 1/6.—Rev. Booth, Rosslare. 21 C

CINERARIAS, large flowered and Stellata, Sutton's strain, mixed colours, ready to open, 2/6 dozen.—J. Murray, Holywell, Dundrum. 24 E

CABBAGE—Sutton's best Plants, present sowing, 5/- thousand, 1/- dozen.—Rebora, Kilmahock, Enniskerry. 8 26

FINE Sand for Potting Mould, for bulbs, etc., 1/6 per bag. Special Gold Coupons for 10/- worth of seeds for garden walks, same as Killiney gravel, sorted to size and washed, 15/- per ton; above prices are at gate, carriage paid.—Sutton Seed Service, Sutton Seed Park, Sutton, Co. Dublin; 'phone 52. 5 25

FORTUNE'S Sun-drop Bulbs, 2/6 per hundred and Moon Drop Bulbs, 2/- per hundred.—Dublinia. 21 C

FOR Sale, six Stocks of healthy Native Bees, in Bar Frame Hives; 45/- per Hive, on rail.—Lyne, West street, Drogheda. T

HAWLMARK Sweet Peas for Autumn Sowing. The finest strain saved from our famous spade model stocks, of unrivalled purity, perfection, and vigour.—Alex. Dickson and Sons, Ltd., Hawlmark, 61 Dawson st., Dublin.

HAWLMARK Bulb Catalogue has been posted to all customers on our register. Will those who have not received it please write for copy.—Alex. Dickson and Sons, Ltd., Hawlmark, 61 Dawson st., Dublin.

HAWLMARK'S Bulb Bowl—A choice selection of many patterns. Prices from 1/6 each, carriage or postage extra.

HACKEY'S White Roman Hyacinths to Bloom on Xmas, plant now in bowls or pots; 6/6 per dozen, post 9d.

HACKEY'S Bulbous (Roots), for growing Bulbs in Moss or Fibre, 1/6 per Bag, 2/6 per Half Cwt., 4/- per free; 5/- per bushel, carriage 1/- extra.

HACKEY'S Bulbs—Do not wait to see your neighbor's bowl with Flowers in Bowls at Xmas and Spring. Plant now.

HACKEY'S Hyacinths from 2/- per dozen, Tulips from 1/3 per dozen, Narcissus from 1/4 per dozen, 10/- orders with cash post free.

HACKEY (Sir James W.), Ltd., Seedsmen, 23 Upper Ormond quay, first floor. Established 146 years. T 18

OATS—Webb's, second imported Winter Black, grand sample, £1 1/- barrel, sacks free.—Pearse, Enniscorthy. 21 C

PLANTS—Cabbage, best Early or Late Yorks, Drumhead, Savoy, 2/- per 100, 10/- per 1,000, 20/- per 3,000, all carriage free.—Power, Dublinia, Rose Co. Wexford. 21 C

PLANT now Strawberries to be good crop next year; best Perpetuals, Gunton and Laxton Silberts, 4/6 per 100, carriage free.—Power, Oaklands, New Ross. 21 C

STRAWBERRY Runners for Sale, all best varieties, 4/- per 50.—Landscape, Dundrum. 24 E

WALLFLOWERS—Best Scarlet, strong plants, Monsoon 7/6 per 100, 4/- per 50; postage extra.—Miles, Artane. 24 E

WALLFLOWER Plants for sale, 2/- per 100.—Landscape, Dundrum, Dublin.

WALLFLOWERS—Sutton's Cloth of Gold, Primrose, and Blood Red, strong plants, 1/- dozen, mixed, 3d.; postage 9d.—Turnour Peat Works, Harcourt terrace, Dublin.

POULTRY, CAGE BIRDS, DAIRY.

ALWAYS Best Poultry Foods, Medicines, Appliances. Ravensdale Mills, 40 Wellington quay, Dublin. T

A—PULLETS, six, gross breed, March, great layers, splendid birds, 29/6, delivered.—Rosan, Avoca. 25 F

BEAUTIFUL large Roosting Fowls, 7/6 pair; splendid hens, 5/- each; Pullets, 5/- each; trained, carriage paid.—Miss Fitzgerald, Poulterer, Rosscarbery. 20 A

CACKLES' Poultry Grain—A superior mixture, wholesomely blended and cleaned, 1lb. 1d., 7lbs. 6d., cwt. 42/6 tns.—McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 21

CACKLES' Laying Meal—Dry or wet mash, 2/6 stone, 18/- cwt., 42/- ton.—McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 21

CHOICE Feeding Wheat, Barley, Oats, Maize, cracked or crushed for Meal last and Pollard, etc.—McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 21

CANARIES, Parrots, talking; Love Birds; Bantam Barbeline, Brass Fancy Cages.—Keegan, 35 Upper Ormond quay.

COCKERELS, February; Rhodes (Measure's), from pen pullet, average 21/6, 21/-; Wyandotte, Leghorn, Ancona; also Ducks, 1923, from 12/6; eight Leghorn Pullets, 1923, 58/-; eight Ancona ditto, Runner Drakes, 8/6.—Fairhill, Blackrock.

COCK; seven Wyandottes laying; mother and four Cockerels for Sale, 50/-. Seen 11 to 1 o'clock.—4 Avoca terrace, Blackrock.

DRAKES—Aylesbury 10/-, Khaki Campbell 7/6; Ducks, Aylesbury, Khaki Campbell, Mixed hatched, 10/-; Pullets 7/6, 15/- pair, free.—Nixon, Belcoo, Enniskillen. 25 F

EXCELLENT Roosting Fowls and Ducks, 5/6 pair; 4 hens, 22 Upper Dorset street. Apply Mrs. Tyrie, Rosscarbery, Cork. 21 C

FEBRUARY Wyk Cockerels, pedigree birds, from good laying strain, cheap.—Dawson, Cloghran, Dublin. 21 C

FOR Sale, White Leghorn Pullets, hatched April, Lady Dunleath's strain, 8/- each, carriage extra.—Tiscoates Bangor, Castle Ward, Downpatrick. 24 E

FOR Sale, Wyandotte Cockerels, pedigree, 21/-.—Mr. Munster Institute strain; Hens 18 months, splendid layers; price £2 5/- per half dozen.—Miss S. O'Grady, Ivy Cot, Cork.

FOR Sale, Henhouse, 24ft. x 10ft.; excellent condition; bargain, £15; also 24 yards Wire Netting, 5ft. 15/-.—Mrs. Reid, Irish Times Branch Office, Rathmines.

GRAND Stock Birds—Indian Game, Leghorns, Rhodes, Wyandottes, Rocks, Indian Runners, Buff Orpington Geese; also Table Chickens, trussed, speciality.—Woods, Beechfield, Sion Hill. 24 D

HOUSES for Poultry. Lists from Manufacturers; Geo. Perry Co., Ltd., Camden row, Dublin. 24/5

INCUBATOR and Brooder, Gleyum, 100 size; Indoor Brooder, 24 size, used once.—Lyons, Terenure.

LOFTLY Fat Chickens and Ducklings for Sale, also Fresh Eggs and Vegetables, delivered Dublin; terms, private hospitals, and schools.—Apply enquiries, Aker, Dickson and Sons, Ltd., Hawlmark, 61 Dawson st., Dublin.

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LOFTLY Fat Chickens and Ducklings for Sale, also Fresh Eggs and Vegetables, delivered Dublin; terms, private hospitals, and schools.—Apply enquiries, Aker, Dickson and Sons, Ltd., Hawlmark, 61 Dawson st., Dublin. 'Phone—65. Dundrum.

POULTRY Houses—Illustrated price lists from manufacturers, Richard Clare and Sons, Foxrock, Dublin. 24 C

POULTRY Foods, Dog Biscuits, Shell, Grit, etc.; large stocks; choice qualities.—McKenzie, Seedsmen, Dublin. 8 21

POULTRY—Large Roosting Fowls and Ducks, 5/- pair; Michealmas Geese, 5/- each; trussed for table, post free.—Miss Fitzgerald, Poulterer, Rosscarbery. 21 C

PULLETS—Gross breed, 5/-; Pure White Wyandottes, 1922, 5/-; Pure Indian Runner Ducks, 1923, 7/-.—Gunning, Kilcoole, Greystones. 13 X

S. C. Buff Orpington Cockerels, Wyandotte Cockerels, Hatched, Strong-Stapled strain, also Strong direct 12/6, carriage paid.—Jackson, Knockmagree, Carlow.

SPLENDID large Roosting Fowls, 7/- pair; splendid fatted Geese, 7/- each, trussed, post free.—Miss Margaret Fitzgerald, Poulterer, Rosscarbery. 24 D

TWO White Leghorn Cockerels (Strong's special), 10/6 each.—Anglesea Rectory, Ballinasloe. 21 C

TWO Pure Bred White Wyandotte Cockerels for Sale, Scotch strain, March hatched, £1 each; magnificent birds. Apply Mrs. Lacy, Inst Bank, Dalkey. D

WHITE Ducks, Drakes and White Wyandotte Cockerels, best laying strain.—Cole, Cloverhill, Co. Cavan.

WANTED, two Salmon Favorolle Cockerels, pure bred, March birds if possible.—Lancaster, Arramore, Rhu road, Dun. Co. Meath.

WANTED, supplies of Trapped Rabbits daily; best prices; hampers, labels supplied; Irish references.—Stanley and Wood, Market, Pershore.

WANTED, six White Leghorn April Pullets, good laying strain.—3 Otranto place, Sandycove.

SALE TO-DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK.

ADAM'S SALEROOMS,

19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, NORTH.

AUCTION SALE OF A LARGE COLLECTION OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, CARPETS, etc., comprising briefly:—Brard and Cramer Upright Pianos, Music Seats, Walnut Mirrored China Cabinets; do. Corner Cabinet; Inlaid Chiffoniers, 3 Oak Roll-top Desks, Revolving Bookcase and Escritoire, Walnut Slope Front Bureau, Oak Welsh Dresser, Oak Hall Stand, Antique Nelson Mahogany, 7ft. Sideboard, Mahogany, Walnut, and Oak, Sideboards, Telescope Dinner Wagon, Telescope Dinner Tables and Sets of Dining Chairs; Chesterfield and other Couches, Divan and Drawingroom Easy Chairs, Occasional Chairs and Tables, Drawingroom Suites in velvet, etc.; Antique Sheraton Card Falling-leaf and Sutherland Tea Tables, Antique Mahogany Hall Table, Overmantels, Clocks; good Oil Paintings and Engravings; fine Donegal, Axminster and Brussels Room and Stair Carpets and Rugs, Curtains, good Deal Bedroom Furniture, Children's Cots, Prams, Go Cars, and Delta House Cycles, Sewing Machines, Kitchen Mangles, Dressers, Presses, Furniture, and Utensils, Wheelbarrow, Lawn Mowers, Garden Tools, Gas Cooker, etc.

On View This Morning, 10 till 12. Sale To-day at 12 o'clock. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers and Valuers, 17 MERRION ROW, and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN.

E. TENISON COLLINS, Deceased.

"FERCALL," ST. KEVIN'S PARK, DARTRY ROAD.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR FURNITURE CARPETS, VALUABLE BOOKS, PLATE, PICTURES, OIL PAINTINGS AND WATER COLOURS by Alfred Grey, Alex. Williams, Bingham McGuinness, C. A. Mornewick, R.A., and others; COLORED AND LINE ENGRAVINGS, Wood Carvall, Noel Paton, and Holman Hunt; TABLE GLASS and CHINA; PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER, GARDEN SEATS, HOSE, TOOLS, ROLLER, GARDEN SEATS, HOSE, TOOLS, 2 LIGHT MELON FRAME, etc.

TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION ON the Premises, "FERCALL," ST. KEVIN'S PARK, DARTRY ROAD, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27th SEPTEMBER, 1923.

The above-mentioned Household Goods, Comprising:—Axminster and Brussels Carpets, Drawingroom Furniture, including Chesterfield Sofa, Easy and Occasional Chairs; Card and Occasional Tables; Oil Paintings and choice Water Colours; Decorative China,, solidly made Mahogany Telescope Dinner Table; Enclosed Mirror-back Sideboard; Dumb Waiter and 10 Dining Chairs; Library of Choice and Valuable Books, Bookcases; 2 Carved Oak Circular-back Library Arm Chairs; Oak American Pedestal Writing Table and Chair; Sofa and Rutland Easy Arm Chair; Walnut Hall Stand, Linoleum, Antlers and valuable Engravings, Vacuum Cleaner, Tinted Ware, etc. Bedroom Furniture comprises:—Walnut Suites, with Mirror-door Wardrobes; Toilet Dressing Chests and Tables, Mahogany Chests of Drawers and Bedsteads, Useful Tables, Brass and Iron Bedsteads and Bedding, Garden Seats, Roller, Hose, Tools, Melon Frame and Pennsylvania Lawn Mower.

ON VIEW MORNING OF SALE 10 TILL 12. SALE TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), 27th SEPTEMBER, at 12 O'CLOCK. Purchasers to pay 5 per cent. Auction Fees.

JAMES ADAM & SONS,

Auctioneers, Appraisers, and House Property Agents, 17 MERRION ROW and 19 STEPHEN'S GREEN, DUBLIN.

DOGS.

B